The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

Custom House Affairs.

CIGAR MAKERS ON A STRIKE.

Steamship Line to Venezuela.

NEW YORK, August 16, 1873.

Charges Against Special Agent Jayne.

Special Agent Jayne, of the Custom House, has been made the defendant in a suit for trespass, brought against him by Platt & Boyd, glass importers, who are being prosecuted for the recovery of a million of dollars revenue. It seems that Platt & Boyd discovered that five of their clerks were giving information to a rival house and discharged them. Jayne immediately took them into his service, and from the information given obtained a warrant giving him the right to seize the goods and papers relating to certain specific frauds, but according to the affidavit of the firm, Jayne, maliciously intending to injure them and to frighten them into the payment of a large sum of money in order to obtain back their property and prevent the interruption of their business and consequent injury to their commercial standing and credit, violently seized and caused to be carried away all their books and papers, as well as those which he was advised were referred to in said warrant. The firm charge Jayne with gross improprieties of speech, manner and action. When he first entered their store he threatened to put them all in Ludlow Street Jail, using, as alleged, "I will lock up the whole d——d lot of you to-night if it takes the whole army and navy of the United States to do it."

The Mennonites.

The Mennonites who arrived here yesterday will not leave the city till Monday, as they say they cannot travel on Sunday. This advance guard of the sect is principally composed of young families, the being few old persons among them. It is their intention to go to Elkhart, Ind., where they are acquainted, and remain there prospecting until a permanent home is chosen. They are nearly all agriculturists. In 1871 the British Government held out inducements to the Mennonites to settle in Canada, promising them complete immunity from military service, but the people refused, saying if they were obliged to emigrate they would prefer to go to this country. The delegation recently visiting the west will decide, upon their return to Russia, where to plant a colony, and hope to send out a company of 5,000 in May next.

Dishonest Customs Inspectors.

It is again stated that a list of names of Customs Inspectors, against whom grave charges are made, has been forwarded to Washington for action by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The *Express* says a prominent official admitted to its reporter that investigations are constantly going on in the cases of inspectors, who are being dismissed for willful neglect of duty, for intoxication, and beyond a doubt some for receiving bribes; for, do what we can, such things will occur.

Competitive Examination at the Custom House.

An examination was held at the Custom House to-day by the Civil Service Examining Board, for the purpose of testing candidates for vacant deputy collectorships. The Fifth Division is now without a head, and the third is managed by the Chief Clerk since Mr. James was made postmaster. There were four candidates for the two positions.

Carl Vogt.

The counsel for Carl Vogt has received a letter from the Secretary of State to the effect that the Government will take such a course as will conform with the views expressed by the Attorney General, that the case does not come within the provisions of the extradition treaty with Prussia.

An Ex Official still Absent.

The whereabouts of M. L. Rodman, ex-Assistant City Treasurer of Brooklyn, are still unknown. It is claimed that his securities on deposit with the Trust Company are more than ample to cover the advances, and no serious errors exist in his account.

Cigar Makers on a Strike.

The cigar makers in some shops have struck in opposition to the new rule in the making of cigars requiring that right bunches be rolled in right wrappers and left bunches be rolled in left wrappers. The employers say the business is dull and the strike will not affect them.

Steamship Line to Venezuela.

A steamship line between here and Venezuela will soon be established by a company of leading merchants, who have obtained certain grants and privileges from the Venezuela Government. The ships will sail under the United States flag.

Suit Against an Importer.

A suit has been commenced against Simon Haas, an importer, to recover $70,000 for alleged undervaluation of invoices.

Illness of Bishop Janes.

Bishop Janes, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is seriously ill at his residence near Jacksonville, N. J.

Fatal Assault.

Thomas White, of 261 Delancey street, while drunk last evening, fatally assaulted Emma Haynes, of 260 Delancey street.

A Convict Recaptured.

Daniel Donovan, one of the four convicts who escaped from Sing Sing a few nights since, has been recaptured and returned to prison.

Mortuary.

The deaths during this week were 688, a decrease of fifty-one from the previous week.

Arrival of Emigrants.

The number of emigrants who arrived this week is 3,683.

NEW YORK, August 17, 1873.

Returned.

R. M. T. Rodman, late of the Brooklyn Trust Company, has returned. He went to Irvington, N. Y., for his health.

The Custom House.

The *Herald* reiterates the statement that the names of sixty-one Custom House officials whose conduct should be investigated, have been sent to Washington, and says there is a disposition to criticise lesser officials to save the magnates. Attempts made by men in high positions at the Custom House have tended to throw all the blame upon the Inspectors at the wharves. This has been done to save themselves, and for nothing else. The Inspectors have been abused for being parasites, but it is not in their power to cheat the revenue directly by any possible means. The biggest swindling is done by the chief officials in the Custom House, who are permanently stationed there, and have all the different committees to make arrangements and to make bargains with importers.

ST. LOUIS.

Testing the Social Evil Ordinance.

ST. LOUIS, August 16.—The case of W. G. Elliott against Kate Clark, an alleged keeper of a bawdy house, with the view to test the legality of the social evil ordinance now in force here, came before Judge Calvin, of the Court of Criminal Correction to-day, for prosecution. The defendant was fined by the Board of Police Commissioners and Miss Clark had made application for a license for bawdy purposes, and it was granted. The Clerk of the Court testified that Clark was a prostitute and keeper of a house of ill-fame. The Registering officer of Police testified that all the inmates of Clark's house were registered women. The Medical Examiner testified that he visited Clark's house weekly for the purpose of examining the inmates for venereal disease, but did not know that prostitution was carried on there.

The defense was that the present amended City Charter authorizes the city to regulate prostitution, that the amendment authorizing the regulation was equivalent to a special act, and virtually repealed the general State law bearing on the question. The defense also introduced the amended City Charter, the social evil ordinance, and the permit of the Board of Health. The prosecution objected to these two latter on the ground of their illegality, and this objection was argued at great length by the counsel, lasting till late this evening. Judge Calvin took the matter under advisement until next Saturday. The case excited great interest, the court room being crowded with spectators.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, August 17.—River seven feet; stationary. Weather fair and cool.

CAIRO, August 17.—Arrived—Ella Hughes, Nashville, 8 A. M.; City of Helena, Vicksburg, 9; Belle of Memphis, St. Louis, 7 A. M.; Bon Accord, St. Louis, 9; Argosy, South, 11; Right Way, New Orleans, 1 P. M.; Emma Elliott, St. Louis, 3; Julia, St. Louis, 3; Idlewild, Evansville, 6. Departed—J. N. Kellogg, New Orleans, 9 P. M.; Quickstep, Evansville, 1 A. M.; Helena, St. Louis, 2; Ella Hughes, Nashville, 6 P. M.; Great Republic, New Orleans; Lioness, Louisville, 8; Right Way, New Albany, 2 P. M.; Julia, Vicksburg, 4; Argosy, Ohio river, 7. River fallen 3 inches. Clear and cool. Mercury, 78.

LOUISVILLE, August 17.—River falling, cloudy; four feet four inches in canal; two feet four inches in chute. Weather cloudy and cool. A steady rain fell from 8 A. M. to 9. The officers of the Bermuda report the Lawrence aground at Vevay and the Bodman at Rising Sun. Arrivals—Mary Miller, New Orleans, Bermuda, Cincinnati. Departed—Mary Miller, New Orleans; Bermuda, Louisville.

CINCINNATI, August 17.—Arrived—Kinney, Ohio river; Clinton, Keokuk; City of Cheshire. Departed—Clinton, Keokuk. Rain. Part of the upper Mississippi is rising

17.—Chiefly cloudy; mer- ...en 6 inches. Up—Ar- ...rthorn, 5 P. M. Down Nothing doing.

...—River falling slowly; ...ather cloudy and pleas-

CORRESPONDENCE.

UNIONTOWN.

The Judgeship in the Fourteenth Judicial District—The Policy of Nominating a Republican Candidate Discussed—The Harvest in Fayette County.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

UNIONTOWN, PA., August 16, 1873.

THE FOURTEENTH DISTRICT JUDGESHIP.

We no longer have a party organ in this place, and I therefore respectfully ask your permission to express, through your columns, my views on the question of the nomination of a candidate for Judge by our party in this Fourteenth Judicial District. There is always a loss of votes—a permanent loss—by the party which makes no nomination, but allows an election to go by default.

We tried the experiment once; we don't wish to try it again. If we have no lawyer in the district competent for the office of Judge, then let it nominate some one outside of the district. I am not one of those who think that all the talent and learning of the country is concentrated in one of the leaders of our degenerated Fayette county Democracy. "He is an able lawyer," but no more successful than numbers of others, and if tried, might prove a miserable failure as a judge. "The judicial office ought not to be a political one," but A. E. Willson, Esq., has, for years, been a *leader* of the *leaders* of Democracy in this county, and although quiet, his utterances have been as bitter and as partisan as his great learning and ability enable him to make them.

His friends say that if not endorsed by us, Mr. W. will withdraw from the contest and throw his influence in favor of the Greene county candidate, who, they say, is wholly incompetent for the position. Will he compel us to endorse him? Are thy servants dogs, that we should do this thing at the dictation of this prince of Democracy? He is not a politician, but still is so very strict a party man that he would throw his influence in favor of a man whom he knows to be wholly incompetent for the position. Shall we be not a politician. He is a very honest Democrat.

In his last effusion in the *Standard*, the editor says: "we will not be guilty of the folly of nominating a candidate," and among many other inconsiderate expressions, too tedious to mention, "that a very large proportion of the Republicans of this county are irrevocably committed to Mr. W., and will adhere to him in any event." A year ago this editor of a Republican paper poured out the vials of his wrath against A. W. Taylor, Esq., our present Congressman, and I wrote to you that he could not control *fifty votes* in the whole county, and your election showed that I was right; his *very large proportion* of Republicans will perhaps number *twenty* this time. From the frequency and virulency of his articles in this campaign, we fear that he has cheated the "*Observer*" much out of his fair share of the *swag*, and is now endeavoring to sell out our party to his new owners.

THE HARVEST IN FAYETTE.

Our farmers are nearly all done harvesting, have their blackberries all picked, and are ready to begin plowing for next year's crop. Wheat and oats are fully up to the average. Corn and grass are spotted; dry weather and the cut and grub worms were unusually severe on the corn this year. Huckleberries have not been very plenty in our part of the mountains, and have not sold at low figures. Apples, corn and tomatoes are plenty and cheap. The Colorado visitors have cleaned out potato tops. "Q."

FREEPORT.

The Town and its Surroundings—The Population and Business—Improvements Going On—Advantages and Wants of the Place.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FREEPORT, PA., August 14, 1873.

In reading your excellent paper, I see so much said in praise of surrounding towns and their business, and our own peaceful, yet thriving little town is not so much as mentioned, that I am almost led to believe that the public have not even heard that there is such a place as Freeport. That your many readers may have some idea of our town, I will give you a few of the leading points.

Freeport is situated on the right bank of the Allegheny river, twenty-eight miles above Pittsburgh and one mile below the mouth of the Kiskiminetas, and immediately above the mouth of Buffalo creek, and on the line of the West Penn Railroad, which is intersected at this point by the Butler Branch, leading directly to the oil country. We are also in close proximity to the A. V. R. R., being separated from it only by the Allegheny river. The population of Freeport numbers about two thousand. Of the morality of the place we feel proud. We have nine churches and no license, which is all the evidence necessary on this point. The business consists of two large planing mills and sash and door factories, one of which is not now in operation, owing to the death of one of the owners.

There is also one extensive saw mill in constant operation, which consumes an immense lot of saw logs daily. The lumber is shipped to all parts of the oil country and other places, to assist in building up our great country.

There are also two flouring mills, one in full operation, the other now undergoing repairs, it having lately passed into the hands of men who have the means and determination to run the business on an extensive scale.

Of dry goods stores there are eight, all of which are doing a good business.

Groceries are too numerous to mention, but of all the vast number the most of them are doing well; all they need is a little experience to teach them to confine themselves to one branch of business.

There are two large woolen factories here, which manufacture the best flannels in the market.

There are two tailoring establishments. The one has just built an extensive building, to which he will remove in a short time. The other is also repairing to some extent, but not so extensively.

There has been quite a number of good buildings put up here this Summer, and our town is in every way improving rapidly. All that is needed to make this a first-class business place is a rolling mill or glass works, or some manufactory that will employ men, and thus increase the consumption of all kinds of goods. I know of no place where capital could be invested to more advantage than here, as the coal and shipping facilities can be no better anywhere.

Our town is lighted with gas, and water works are talked of. REABER.

TARENTUM CAMP-MEETING.

Thursday Night—Next Morning—The Kind of Weather—Sermons and Other Exercises—People Coming—The Prospect—No Lack of Preachers, &c.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY.

Last night was one of quietness and of sweet slumber in the encampment. This morning was not promising. Thick, dark clouds overspread the sky. At nine o'clock an experience meeting was held at the stand. It was very interesting, many taking part in it. As it was closing the sun burst open his prison-house and came forth rejoicing. Then there were glad faces and merry hearts. The very woods seemed to clap their hands and rejoice.

At 10:30 a sermon was preached by Rev. M. G. Miller, from these words—"Let no man say when he is tempted, I am tempted of God; for God cannot be tempted with evil, neither tempteth he any man." The preacher was clear, logical and forcible. His sermon was a rich treat to the thoughtful.

Rev. M. B. Pugh at 2:30 o'clock P. M. discoursed from this text—"For what is your life?" The sermon was followed by a very interesting prayer-meeting. One lady prayed, whose pathos and power moved the whole audience.

After supper, prayer-meetings were held in some of the cottages. The songs of the people made the whole encampment vocal.

At night Dr. R. L. Miller preached a clear, earnest, searching sermon, taking for his text these words—"Quench not the spirit." Penitents presented themselves for prayer, and the exercises at the altar continued for some time. The audience was large, and gave close attention to the words spoken. The best of order prevails. Every coming train brings large numbers of people. Nearly every cottage is occupied, and the indications now are that the attendance will be larger than ever before.

There is no lack of preachers. More than a score are on the ground, and still they come. AMICUS.

NEW WATERFORD, OHIO.

Stores and Private Dwellings Robbed.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

NEW WATERFORD, Colorado Co., O., August 15, 1873.—We had hoped the bands of thieves who have been committing robberies in so many sections both in Pennsylvania and Ohio might pass by our quiet little town without molesting it, but no such good fortune has been ours, for on rising this morning it was found that most all the stores in town had been robbed, and several private dwellings.

It seems that they commenced their depredations in the store of Mr. C. B. Fisher, bursting the door open with a crow bar. Here they did not get a very large sum of money, but took considerable goods, dragging almost the entire stock off the shelves, and leaving it in the utmost confusion.

Next the house of Mr. J. C. McNutt was entered, and twenty dollars in money secured, and a gold watch belonging to a young lady visiting at his house, valued at a hundred and fifty dollars.

Next they entered the store and residence of John Chapman, cutting out the slats of one of the venetian shutters and entering the window. After securing the scrip and pennies they proceeded up stairs to the bed-room, where they got what money was there, in all getting about thirty dollars in cash. They did not molest the goods in this store to any great extent, only taking some fancy articles. His whole loss will probably not amount to more than forty dollars.

Yours, etc. J. C.

—The Czarewitch and family are visiting the King of Denmark, at Fredensuberg. The Crown Prince, Frederick William, of Germany has arrived at Malone, on his way to Fredensberg.

TWO WOMEN DECAPITATED.

Frightful Scenes on a German Scaffold—Piteous Appeals for Mercy.

On the 11th of July, Anna Priester, aged 32, and Frederica Ruppert, 27, were beheaded at Dessau, the German Duchy of Anhalt. Both were married, and conspicuous among the vast crowds that witnessed their last moments were their husbands. Anna Priester and Frederica Ruppart had paid a visit to the aged widow Garnig, on the 12th of April. The old lady had showed them a large casket filled with precious stones, and after they had left her they determined to return and appropriate her valuables. They found the widow in bed, and smothered her to death by pressing a pillow upon her head. They obtained the precious stones and other valuables, but on the following morning they were arrested, and soon after convicted of murder and sentenced to death. Their life in prison was an almost unbroken series of sickening scenes of fear and despair. On the morning of the day of their death, Executioner Pritzier entered the cell. After tying their hands to their backs, and connecting their feet with a short leather strap, he cut off the upper part of their dresses, exposing their necks. During this operation they begged the headsman piteously to have mercy on them. The executioner tried to comfort them, but when he left their cell their cries of anguish and distress could be heard all over the prison. When they arrived on the scaffold the executioner's assistants had to support them. The death warrants were read, and the headsman motioned Anna Priester to advance. The wretched woman threw herself on her knees, and cried in a piercing tone, "Mercy! mercy!" She had to be dragged up to the block, where her head was quickly fastened. The headsman took his ax from a leather case. He tried the edge of the blade and then rapidly stepped up to the left side of the block. He looked a moment at the white neck of the woman, whose body was moving convulsively all the time. Then he lifted the ax and struck. The blow had done its work well, for the head of Anna Priester rolled down, while her trunk rose up, a thick stream of blood spurting into the air. Meanwhile Frederica, upon witnessing this horrible spectacle, had fainted away, and the doctor had to hold hartshorn under nose before she reawoke to consciousness. She was already more dead than alive when her head was fastened to the block. A second or two afterward her head, too, had been severed from the trunk. And then ensued a still more revolting scene. Large numbers of bystanders hastened on the scaffold and tried to gather some of the blood of the victims in teacups or tin vessels, the superstitious in certain parts of Germany believing that the blood of executed females is a certain remedy for diseases otherwise incurable.

CHRISTIANITY vs. MOHAMMEDANISM.

Flight of the Christian Population of Bosnia—Where is United States Minister Bolor?

According to the accounts which have reached Vienna from the Bosnian frontier, the Christian inhabitants of the commercial town of Berbier, on the Save, have appealed to the Governor of Bosnia for protection against the fanatical Turks of the district, who have lost, and have already houses and robbed and murdered their Christian occupants. The Governor, Mustapha Assim Pasha, refused to listen to their complaints, and a thirty Christian families have consequently escaped across the river to the Austrian town of Albgralson, where they are now staying under the protection of the Austrian authorities. It is said that three hundred more families are preparing to emigrate into Austria, as Bosnia is now in such a state of anarchy that there is no protection for life or property. The Christian peasantry have taken refuge in the mountains, and a guerilla war is said to be imminent. A similar state of things exists in the Herzegovina, and the Christians of that province are emigrating in great numbers to Montenegro and Dalmatia.—*Eastern Budget.*

The Lorillard Medal.

Mr. Harvey Brown, of Cleveland, Ohio, has retained the Lorillard medal to the donor with the following letter:

CLEVELAND, Aug. 13, 1873.

Louis Lorillard, Esq., New York City:

DEAR SIR: I have forwarded you this day, as per United States Express, receipt herewith, the "Lorillard National Championship Medal," won by me at the recent grand sweepstakes, at Saratoga Springs, August 7th, 1873. Having as yet, in its possession, received no challenges in accordance with the regulations governing the championship, I deem it proper to return it to you as the donor of the medal, to be disposed of as may best suit your views and wishes. The reason for this action is that my recent experience at Saratoga Springs satisfied me that the contests in defending the badge are likely to be of such a character that no gentleman can consistently enter into them. I regret that the initiatory step in your praiseworthy effort to encourage trap-shooting and field sports in this country should have developed the grasping character's greed for gain, rather than an honest desire to test the comparative merits of the contestants. I trust that any second sweepstakes for this medal will not be held under auspices that future contests in its defense will be all that you and other true sportsmen could desire. With much respect, I remain you, obedient servant. HARVEY A. BROWN.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS

—A slight fire occurred in the Northern Indiana State Prison on Saturday.

—The journals of Rome mention the death of Rinaldo Rinaldi, the last pupil of Canova.

—The first bale of cotton received in St. Louis this year was sold at seventy cents per pound.

—The wreck of the steamer City of Washington, as stranded, was sold on Saturday for $4,200.

—Joseph C. Cloud, the Philadelphia oarsman, arrived at Cincinnati on Saturday evening, on his way to New Orleans.

—Mrs. Ellen McKenney, of Chicago, on Saturday, poured kerosene on the fire and burned herself and a four year old child to death.

—Gladstone has been legally advised that his re election to Parliament is not required by his assumption of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer.

—The Board of Indian Commissioners have made arrangements for holding a conference with the Ute Indians sometime during the present month.

—A dispatch from Berlin says there is no truth in the report in a Paris paper that Metz would be restored to France through the influence of Russia.

—A dispatch from Sedalia, Mo., says an incendiary fire there on Saturday morning burned a bakery, grocery, agricultural warehouse and a saloon. Loss $15,000.

—A dispatch says Col. Durfee, charged with killing P. G. Morgan, at Rockport, Mo., a few days ago, has been held in $2,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

—Gov. Leslie, of Kentucky, has offered a reward of $500 each for the apprehension of the lawless men engaged in the recent murder of Lewis Wilson, colored, on the plantation of Mrs. Mason Brown, Owen county, Ky.

—The President arrived at Bangor, Me., on Saturday, and was warmly welcomed. He attended divine service yesterday at Granite church. He will leave for Portland by a special train this morning.

—A large fire is raging in the woods near Aylesford, Kings county, N. S. An immense tract of valuable timber land is burned over, and it is reported several farm houses are also burned. The loss will be very heavy.

—The Imperial family of Russia will assemble to formally receive and welcome the Duke of Edinburgh, who goes to St. Petersburg in December next. His marriage with the Grand Duchess Maria will take place in January following.

—Further advices about the lynching of Peter Kessler at Fulton, Calowav county, Mo., on Friday, say Sheriff Low was shot in the chin by the mob and wounded, and that John Watson and young Dunbar were also, it is feared, fatally hurt. Kessler was the only one in the carriage not wounded.

—A wrestling match between Homer Lane, of New York, and William L. Kennedy, of New Haven, Conn., for one thousand dollars and the middle weight championship, resulted in victory for Kennedy. He won the first and third rounds. The same parties have arranged another match for five hundred dollars.

—A collision, which resulted in the total demolition of fifteen or twenty freight and two passenger cars, occurred on the night on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, six miles south of Bloomington, Ill., between a freight train and an excursion train. Three men were badly hurt and two were supposed to have been killed. Criminal carelessness, it is said, was the cause of the accident.

—During the exhibition of a show at Granby, Mo., last Friday, two drunken roughs, named Ben Kellan and James Hill, assaulted Charles Thomas, colored, shot him in the throat and breast, inflicting serious wounds. Thomas returned the fire, but without effect. Several other shots were fired, and Mr. Schmidt, a merchant of Granby, was killed, and Mrs. Sweet and Mrs. Gage wounded.

—A bridge of the Missouri Pacific road across Salt creek, seven miles above Leavenworth, was burned early Saturday morning. A western bound freight train barely escaped going into the stream. A note was found on the track near by Farming, Read county, that "if they did not pay for the stock killed they would catch hell right along." No doubt the bridge was burned by an incendiary.

—Three fatal accidents, all the result of drunkenness, occurred on the L. & N. R. R. on Sunday. West Brown, colored, attempted to get aboard on the morning train while in rapid motion at Short Line Junction. He was jerked underneath the wheels and killed. John O'Mana, an Irish section hand, was run over at Millibraugh's Hill, Ky., while lying asleep on the track, and had his head cut off from the body. An unknown man, also a section hand, lay down on the track near Boston Station, Ky., and was run over by a train and instantly killed.

—A Washington dispatch states that the Internal Revenue Department is in a dilemma. Under the State temperance law of Massachusetts manufacturers of fermented liquors have had seized and confiscated property upon which the United States has demanded and received taxes. A large number of letters have been written by brewers asking if there is no Federal authority to protect them after they have complied with the Internal Revenue law. Upon the re-assembling of Congress the dealers will ask that Federal taxes paid on articles seized and destroyed by State authority be refunded.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

Particulars of the Railway Disaster at Wigan.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Apprehensions in Regard to the German Emperor's Health.

LATEST MEXICAN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Railway Disaster at Wigan.

NEW YORK, August 16.—This morning's mail brings full details of the railway disaster at Wigan, England, on the London and Northwestern Railroad, on the morning of Saturday, August 2d, of the leading features of which the cable gave a summary, and in which Sir John Anson lost his life. The number almost instantly killed or taken out dead in the course of the forenoon was ten. The number of wounded was twenty six, of whom one, John Foster, of Oxford, died on the same day, and Robert Goodman, another, was reported dead next Monday night. A little boy died on Monday afternoon. At eight minutes past nine on Saturday, the train, speeding northward, came dashing on, drawn by two engines, at the rate of not much less than forty miles an hour, when a sudden wrench shook all the carriages from the first to the last, and while eighteen of the number kept the rails, the others in the rear, with three vans, parted suddenly from the forepart portion of the train and took the siding at the points where the down line is crossed obliquely. The detached carriages veered over against that portion of the platform which abuts on the siding, and ploughed flags and earth up for a length of twenty or thirty yards. The leading carriage, which was of composite construction, leaped the metals and bounded upon the platform, throwing itself up in mid-air and alighting bottom uppermost. This carriage was smashed into a thousand splinters. The two succeeding carriages sprang from the metals to the platform and fell over with a terrific crash upon their sides, and one or two others turned almost completely over a few yards beyond, blocking the siding and smashing themselves into indescribable wrecks. One corner of the wall from which springs the roof of the station was struck and knocked out of plumb for several yards long. The length of a thick brick wall adjoining, built between the railway and Queen street, which is five or six yards below the level of the railway, was partly knocked down, and a large fragment of one of the carriages, as well as the mangled body of a female passenger, was hurled over the wall, falling upon and through a slated roof of a portion of Walker's foundry. A number of men were working, but none of them were injured.

Coal Mines Closed.

LONDON, August 17.—Many coal pits in Leicestershire have been closed, several thousand miners having struck in consequence of dissatisfaction with the weighing system.

SPAIN.

The Capture of the British Blockade Runner.

BAYONNE, August 16.—The *Courier* of to-day anticipates that the capture of the steam yacht Deerhound by a Spanish man-of-war, will involve the Governments of England, France and Spain in diplomatic correspondence, because the vessel which captured the Deerhound assumed the British colors, and the capture was effected in French waters.

The yacht is detained at San Sebastian. Col. Stuart is a prisoner on board. The capture comprises fifteen hundred rifles and 100,000 cartridges.

The Duchess of Madrid.

ROYAL HEADQUARTERS, SANGUESSA, Twenty-five miles southeast of Pampeluna, August 16.—The reports that the Duchess of Madrid had joined her husband are untrue. The Duchess continues in Navarre.

Cartagena Besieged.

(Special to the N. Y. Herald.)

LONDON, August 17.—The *Herald* correspondent at Cartagena telegraphs that Martinez Campas has besieged the city with six thousand soldiers, but a battering and mine machine for the British fleet continues to guard the rebel frigates. The German and British Consuls have left the city.

The Total Carlist Force.

MADRID, August 17.—It is officially stated that the entire Carlist force in Spain does not exceed 2,600 infantry, 450 cavalry and 17 pieces of artillery.

Convicts Armed.

The insurgents of Cartagena have released and armed 1,800 convicts.

A Vessel Disabled.

One of the vessels of the national blockading fleet has been disabled by a shell.

Foreign Vessels Fired on.

The Carlists in the vicinity of Bilbao have fired upon Spanish, French and English vessels. Several men on board were killed and wounded.

MEXICO.

Peace Restored.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 10, *via* HAVANA, Aug. 17.—The Government will have the support of two-thirds of the new Congress. The commerce of the country has increased forty per cent. during the first half of this year over that of the same time last year. Peace is prevailing in every part of the country.

Foreign Relations.

It is understood a majority of the new Congress will be opposed to all concessions to citizens of the United States. It is reported the German Government is carrying favor with President Lerdo, the Germans wanting Lower California for mining purposes. President Lerdo is anxious to renew diplomatic relations with England, France and Belgium. Senor Emilio Velasco is spoken of as Minister to Washington.

Probable Cabinet Changes.

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American Newspaper.

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New Port of Entry.

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GERMANY.

The Emperor's Health.

NEW YORK, August 16.—A Berlin correspondent says that one of the events for which it is well to be prepared is, the death of the German Emperor. Apprehensions about his case arise, not so much from specific attacks of illness as from various signs, insignificant when taken apart, but full of significance when grouped together. His journey to St. Petersburg that it is said, a bad effect on his constitution. He returned rather tired after a long round of dissipation and tedious railway journey. Soon after the Shah arrived, to the physical fatigues incident to the part of host, was added a nervous suffering brought on by the eccentricity of his guest. It was supposed at one time that his illness was feigned in order to escape further interviews with the King of Kings. After the departure of the Shah the Emperor retired to Potsdam, where one hot afternoon he suddenly fainted, falling heavily forward on the floor, and only after an hour was he brought to consciousness. The Emperor is petulant and vacillating, and has a morbid dread of being left alone, and is adverse to being disturbed.

AUSTRIA.

Diplomas and Medals to Americans.

VIENNA, August 17.—In the Machinery Department of the Exhibition diplomas of honor have been awarded to New York and Philadelphia. Twenty six United States exhibitors receive medals for progress, nineteen medals of merit and eighteen certificates of excellence.

THE CHOLERA.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 16.—The number of deaths in this city during the week ending this evening, as reported by the Board of Health, was two hundred and six, of which nineteen were from cholera and twenty-six from cholera morbus.

Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, August 17.—Advices to the *Courier Journal* report cholera prevailing extensively in Gerrard county, Ky.

Marine News.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., August 16.—The steamship Vaderland, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, is anchored off Brigantine shoal awaiting supplies and assistance, having her engines disabled.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The steamship Abyssinia, from Liverpool, has arrived.

LONDON, August 16.—The steamship Ohio, from Baltimore, has arrived out.

NEW YORK, August 17.—The steamers Egypt and City of New York, from Liverpool, have arrived.

THE CAPITAL.

5-20 Bonds Called In.

A FIGHT WITH APACHES.

Circular to National Banks.

WASHINGTON, August 16, 1873.

5-20 Bonds Called In.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular giving notice that the principal and accrued interest of the 5-20 bonds below designated will be paid at the United States Treasury in Washington on and after the 16th of November next, and that interest will cease from that day. Both numbers specified of the bonds called in are inclusive, and are known as the third series of the act of February 25th, 1862, dated May 1st, 1862, as follows:

Coupon bonds—$50, Nos. 6,201 to 10,200; $100, Nos. 20,001 to 30,750; $500, Nos. 10,761 to 15,800; $1,000, Nos. 22,661 to 26,000; total $13,000,000.

Registered bonds—$50, Nos. 1,321 to 1,475; $100, Nos. 9,561 to 10,300; $500, Nos. 5,702 to 6,100; $1,000, Nos. 23,300 to 25,000; $5,000, Nos. 7,501 to 7,900; $10,000, Nos. 9,681 to 10,100; total $2,000,000; grand total $15,000,000.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Loan Division, Secretary's office," and all registered bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.

Fight With Apaches.

Lieutenant Babcock, of the Fifth Cavalry, reports to General Sherman from Camp Apache, Arizona, that on the 10th of June, with a company of thirty-two men and eighteen Apache soldiers, after following the trail for several days, he overtook a body of Apache Indians in the train, speeding northward, came dashing on, drawn by two engines, at the rate of not much less than forty miles an hour, when a sudden wrench shook all the carriages from the first to the last, and while eighteen of the number kept the rails, the others in the rear, with three vans, parted suddenly from the forepart portion of the train and took the siding at the points where the down line is crossed obliquely. The detached carriages veered over against that portion of the platform which abuts on the siding, and ploughed flags and earth up for a length of twenty or thirty yards. The leading carriage, which was of composite construction, leaped the metals and bounded upon the platform, throwing itself up in mid-air and alighting bottom uppermost. This carriage was smashed into a thousand splinters. The two succeeding carriages sprang from the metals to the platform and fell over with a terrific crash upon their sides, and one or two others turned almost completely over a few yards beyond, blocking the siding and smashing themselves into indescribable wrecks. One corner of the wall from which springs the roof of the station was struck and knocked out of plumb for several yards long. The length of a thick brick wall adjoining, built between the railway and Queen street, which is five or six yards below the level of the railway, was partly knocked down, and a large fragment of one of the carriages, as well as the mangled body of a female passenger, was hurled over the wall, falling upon and through a slated roof of a portion of Walker's foundry. A number of men were working, but none of them were injured.

Coal Mines Closed.

LONDON, August 17.—Many coal pits in Leicestershire have been closed, several thousand miners having struck in consequence of dissatisfaction with the weighing system.

SPAIN.

The Capture of the British Blockade Runner.

BAYONNE, August 16.—The *Courier* of to-day anticipates that the capture of the steam yacht Deerhound by a Spanish man-of-war, will involve the Governments of England, France and Spain in diplomatic correspondence, because the vessel which captured the Deerhound assumed the British colors, and the capture was effected in French waters.

The yacht is detained at San Sebastian. Col. Stuart is a prisoner on board. The capture comprises fifteen hundred rifles and 100,000 cartridges.

The Duchess of Madrid.

ROYAL HEADQUARTERS, SANGUESSA, Twenty-five miles southeast of Pampeluna, August 16.—The reports that the Duchess of Madrid had joined her husband are untrue. The Duchess continues in Navarre.

Cartagena Besieged.

(Special to the N. Y. Herald.)

LONDON, August 17.—The *Herald* correspondent at Cartagena telegraphs that Martinez Campas has besieged the city with six thousand soldiers, but a battering and mine machine for the British fleet continues to guard the rebel frigates. The German and British Consuls have left the city.

The Total Carlist Force.

MADRID, August 17.—It is officially stated that the entire Carlist force in Spain does not exceed 2,600 infantry, 450 cavalry and 17 pieces of artillery.

Convicts Armed.

The insurgents of Cartagena have released and armed 1,800 convicts.

A Vessel Disabled.

One of the vessels of the national blockading fleet has been disabled by a shell.

Foreign Vessels Fired on.

The Carlists in the vicinity of Bilbao have fired upon Spanish, French and English vessels. Several men on board were killed and wounded.

MEXICO.

Peace Restored.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 10, *via* HAVANA, Aug. 17.—The Government will have the support of two-thirds of the new Congress. The commerce of the country has increased forty per cent. during the first half of this year over that of the same time last year. Peace is prevailing in every part of the country.

Foreign Relations.

It is understood a majority of the new Congress will be opposed to all concessions to citizens of the United States. It is reported the German Government is carrying favor with President Lerdo, the Germans wanting Lower California for mining purposes. President Lerdo is anxious to renew diplomatic relations with England, France and Belgium. Senor Emilio Velasco is spoken of as Minister to Washington.

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SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf.

SARATOGA, August 16.—Second race, for a purse of $3,000, four mile heats, for all ages, won by Arizona; time 7:54¾.

Second race, purse $500, one and three quarter miles; won by Business; time 3:12¾.

Fourth race, steeple chase, free handicap for all ages, about three miles; won by Blind Tom; time 5:49.

UTICA, N. Y., August 16.—First race, 2:30 trot; won by St. James; time 2:25¾, 2:25¾ and 2:30.

Second race, for horses that have never beaten 2:24; won by Gloster; time 2:24, 2:23¾ and 2:20¼.

OHIO ITEMS.

THE Alliance rolling mill is again in motion.

MR. T. BALDWIN, of Trumbull county, was killed by lightening Tuesday of last week.

EDWARD CROOK, a young man of Cleveland, who went to see his girl, Saturday evening is missing.

A YOUNG German living in Springfield, drank thirty glasses of beer recently, and of course died suddenly.

THE barns of Mr. George D. Lowry, about two miles from Mansfield, on the Ashland road, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last.

B. B. B. GAYLORD, after thirty years' official connection with the Gaylord rolling mill of Portsmouth, has retired from his position.

GEORGE BARNEY, a penitenti

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....S. P. REED.
C. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
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KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 37¾f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 115¾.

PLATT AND BOYD, the firm prosecuted by the Government for frauds on the customs, have entered suit against special agent Jayne, whom they accuse of insulting epithets, and excess of severity, in seizing books not included in the bill of complaint, and in seeking to injure their commercial credit. If all this can be substantiated, they ought to prosecute the man they complain of.

THE FRENCH are jubilant over the near payment of the German indemnity, and but for the despoilment of Alsace and Lorraine, would jubilate over their brilliant financial success. As it is, they propose to compliment Thiers for the service rendered the nation by him, in inaugurating a financial policy which has produced such marvellous results. He is certainly deserving of the compliment proposed, and France deserver well of Europe for the wonderful recuperative energy displayed, and promptness in antiepating her financial obligations. We hope it is true, as rumored, that Germany, in response to the good offices of Russia, will restore Metz to France. If she would be even more generous, and restore Alsace and Lorraine, we believe all Europe would applaud.

IT SEEMS quite certain that the Emperor William, of Germany, is greatly impaired in health, and that he may, at any time, suddenly die. His advanced age, and the excitements through which he has passed within a few years, are sufficient to account for decline in health and vigor. Some of the symptoms of the disease are similar to those with which the father of Frederick the Great suffered. He was nervous and petulant, religious in his way, but it was after a stern and warlike model. His family suffered terribly from his ebullitions of temper, and those around him, whatever their station, feared his spasms of rage. We do not know that the Emperor William is so extreme as was his great ancestor,—for in a certain way, old King Wilhelm was a great man. But so far as developed, his traits of mind and temper are similar,—and the development of these peculiarities, in his later years, amounted to a disease. The Emperor William is of a full habit, and his ailments may tend to apoplexy and sudden death.

OUR NEIGHBOR, the *Chronicle*, in its Saturday issue, refers to the lay[illegible] of two additional tracks, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, as insuring the transaction of a larger amount of business than is now done. This is true; but to our mind, a very important result, that will attend the increase of facilities, will be the greater safety insured. The Pennsylvania road is even now one of the best and safest in the country, but in passing over it, we have observed that when accidents did occur, they were generally caused, in some way, by freight trains. We have had the curiosity to know what the percentage of losses, through accidents, per year, might be; and what proportion of these accidents were occasioned by freight trains. Our belief is, that on many roads, it would represent the legal interest on a large proportion of the sum necessary to furnish additional tracks. When the Pennsylvania road shall be provided with a double freight and a double passenger track, we are confident that a serious accident will be, with it, one of the rarest of occurrences.

THE war, so imminent between the Sioux and Pawnees, promises to be one of the most bitter of which we have had recent record. It may, indeed, be said to have broken out. The recent battle, in which the Sioux so largely outnumbered the Pawnees, can only serve to leave the bitterest feeling on both sides. The Pawnees, it is said, inflicted a heavier loss of life on their pursuers, than they suffered themselves; but a portion of their loss was most exasperating, including, as it did, women and children. The Sioux will naturally feel revengeful over the severe punishment they received. Both parties are preparing to renew the contest, and are seeking to draw other tribes into alliance with them. The Government is severely criticised for the outbreak, and for permitting arms to be smuggled to the Indians. We do not see how these outbreaks of Indian savagery can be charged against the present policy of the Government. They represent a chronic condition of affairs, which no policy has suppressed, and which the old policy of the Government often encouraged. The feuds between tribes are, many of them, a century old. It must be expected that time shall elapse before they are entirely subdued.

LIVE AND DEAD CAPITAL.

Henry C. Carey, the political economist, delivered an address before the Constitutional Convention, with reference to an attempt to insert in the new organic law of the State a section establishing free trade in money, which would put it out of the power of the Legislature ever to fix by law a limit to the rate of interest. In the course of this address, he used a new phrase to distinguish the difference between currency and credit, which is possessed of considerable force. Currency, or its equivalent, coin, he calls *live* money; credit, as represented in notes, bonds, mortgages and the like, he calls *dead* money. The two have an important bearing on the conditions of prosperity in the country, and we quote from Mr. Carey, that we may give his precise meaning. Speaking of affairs as they were two years before the war, he says:

> There were here more than 16,000,000 of persons capable, more or less, of contracting debts, large or small; nine-tenths of whom, as there is reason of believing, were paying interest at rates from ten to two hundred per cent. Had each of these been required, daily or weekly, to give his note for the debt thus incurred, there would have been exhibited, to an amount greatly exceeding two thousand millions, uncurrent money as perfectly *dead*, so far as regarded all performance of exchanges, as if it had been buried in the earth. As a consequence of this, the secretary movement, in the first year of the war, was paralyzed to a degree greatly exceeding anything the country before ever had known. What then was needed was *live* money, to take the place of the *dead* that was then being hourly created. To the end that this might be supplied, the Nation, through its finance minister, proclaimed to all its members that it needed labor and labor's products in their various forms, and would give in exchange *live* money to the extent of $400,000,000; or, in other words, money of such character as fitted it to be used for effecting exchanges of any and every kind whatsoever. At once the scene was changed. The employer being now enabled to pay cash for all the service, and all the materials, of which he stood in need; and the workman, in like manner, enabled to pay in cash for the food and clothing required by his family and himself. The farmer, now selling his crops for *live* money, was thus enabled to place the storekeeper in a position to buy for cash in the distant cities. Almost at once, and as if by magic, the usurious charges disappeared, thereby lightening the burdens of workingmen, farmers, mechanics, and laborers, to an annual extent thrice, if not even more than thrice, exceeding the amount of greenbacks issued. Of all financial measures on record there has been none which has so much tended toward elevation of the laborer, and toward establishing harmony in the relations of labor and capital, as has been the case with that by which $400,000,000 of *live* money, free of interest, was made to take the place of thousands of millions of *dead* money, for whose use our people had been paying interest at twice, thrice, and even twenty times, the legal rates. Had the war given us nothing but this, it would be well worth to the nation, leaving out of view the waste of life, far more than all its cost. Nevertheless, we have among us financiers, so called, busily denouncing, as 'a forced loan,' the admirable machinery that has thus been given to our people, and insisting that we shall now discard it, with the certainty before us of being thereby compelled to return to the *dead-money system*, with its usurious rates. To a considerable extent this has been already done, the consequences exhibiting themselves in the money grievances in regard to which there is now so much and so just complaint."

We ask our readers to carefully notice the utterances above quoted. They embody the deliberate views of the foremost political economist of our day, and suggest several important considerations. Generally, they serve to illustrate the extreme unwisdom of the policy of limiting the supply of circulating medium, and that the burden of the shrinkage falls most heavily on the debtor class. It is well understood that credit, whether at the grocery or the bank, involves the payment of interest. At the grocery, it assumes the form of higher prices; at the bank, of discounts. As in the time before the war, the credit system was very general, it was also expensive and dangerous. The workman was often paid in orders, on certain stores; the merchants, in turn, bought on credit, and the country was ramified by a system of credits. It is well known, that in those days, the cash buyer could obtain better rates than the credit purchaser. Eventually, this system broke down, suddenly and completely. In 1857, the failure of one class of debtors, involved their creditors, and business houses, over the entire country, went toppling down like ten-pins. Values shrank, and thousands were ruined. Had there been a paper currency, equal to the demands of those times and backed by Government credit, much of the evil would have been avoided.

Mr. Carey calls the Government issue of $400,000,000 of legal tenders, *live* money—that is, "money of such a character as fitted it to be used for effecting exchanges of any and every kind whatever." Of this $400,000,000 issued Secretary McCulloch retired $44,000,000 from circulation. This was done under the idea of forcing specie payments. The effort was to force greenbacks up to the price of gold, or gold down to the price of greenbacks. It was a failure. The fact was speedily developed that the forcing process had little influence on the price of gold, while it did seriously disturb the current of business, and the prosperity of the country. At last the danger became so great that Congress compulsorily stopped the retiring of greenbacks. The theory of Mr. Carey is that which this journal has urged, that with the growth of population, business, industry and solid wealth, there must of necessity be a corresponding growth of circulating medium. It is one of the clearest problems in political economy. As well say that a railroad, which gradually extends its track, increases its mileage, develops business, and enlarges its supply of rolling stock does not need more locomotives, as that a nation that enlarges its population, business and wealth, does not need more circulating medium. Before the war, the vast territory between the Rocky mountains and the Pacific slope, beyond the Sierra Nevadas was but slightly settled,—now it teems with a vast population. In a thousand ways, the demand for currency increases, and unless the supply is made to equal the demand, we shall have one of the conditions for another business crisis.

We seriously doubt the necessity for making the restoration of specie payments a question of first importance. We believe it to be entirely secondary to that of a proper currency supply. Bullion has two uses—that of a circulating medium and that of security for something else, to be used as a circulating medium. Currency, other than bullion, has two forms of security—that of bullion and that of the Government issuing it. In England there is a larger note circulation than there is of gold in the bank to redeem at one time. Whether, as Mr. Greeley used to argue, the mere announcement, by the Government, that it would redeem its greenbacks in gold would answer the purpose, the Government has never had the courage to test. The only difference it could possibly make, if it were successfully done, would be to occasion a readjustment of prices, on such articles as pay a gold duty. The people would scarcely know or feel it. In other words, there is a certain amount of gold and silver, and of greenbacks in the country. The entire amount, in active times, is in use. Business is adjusted to the difference in values. If specie payments were declared, there would be no more currency in the country than there now is, and it would probably have no greater purchasing power. At most, the gold bears but a small proportion to the wealth of the country, and could not control it.

We regard it, then, as a matter of first importance that the currency of the country should be increased commensurately with the demand for it. The oft-used argument that it will stimulate speculation is not supported by facts. At this moment, when business is dull, and currency relatively plentiful, there is but little speculation. In the fall, when trade is active, crops to be moved, pork to be packed, and currency relatively scarce, the probability is that speculation will be rife. Such has been the experience of the last few years. In brief, the lesson of the past fifteen years is this: With currency unequal to the demands of trade, burthens are laid on the poor, and special advantages are conferred on the rich. With currency plentiful, legitimate trade is more active, and stock speculation less prominent. We thoroughly believe that the mighty industrial projects that are being forwarded, and the rapid material development of the country, that is being so actively carried forward, are the prosperity of the masses, demand the reissue of the retired currency.

ZACHARY TAYLOR'S GRAVE.

Present Condition of its Surroundings.

Of the present condition of the surroundings of the grave of the late President Zachary Taylor, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "Between five and six miles from the city, on an obscure neighborhood road, a quarter of a mile from the Brownsboro road, rest the remains of the twelfth President of the United States—Zachary Taylor. The grave is situated in the northeast corner of the Taylor farm, and it is mortifying to relate that it is in a sadly neglected condition, underbrush, weeds and ailantus trees rendering it very difficult of access. No monument has ever been erected to Gen. Taylor's memory. The remains lie in a plain vault built in the side of a hill, with a marble slab over the door bearing the inscription:

> Z. Taylor,
> Born Nov. 24, 1784;
> Died July 9, 1850.

The services rendered by this brave, good-natured old soldier deserve monumental recognition. A gentleman who recently visited the grave, said to a reporter of this paper: "As I stood there, with head uncovered, my mind reverted to boyhood days, and I remembered a solemn funeral cortege at Philadelphia, the city in mourning, public buildings and private residences draped in black, a hush all over the city, sadness depicted in every face, for great, brave old Gen. Taylor was dead. The whole nation, in fact, mourned his loss. Twenty-three years after this I find myself at his grave near Louisville, and am impressed with the fact that the nation's dead are soon forgotten." The place does indeed appear forgotten. A stone wall incloses the little graveyard, and a rusty and unused iron gate frowns upon the visitor. It evidently has not been opened for years. Col. Richard Taylor is buried to the right of Gen. Taylor. An obelisk, eighteen feet high, is erected over his grave, bearing the inscription: "Col. Richard Taylor, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and a native of Orange county, Virginia; born April 3, 1744; died Jan. 19, 1829." Col. Taylor came to this State while his son, Zachary, was an infant, and settled on the plantation where he now is buried."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

SEVERAL failures in the Liverpool cotton trade are announced.

JOHN TAYLOR and John Wilson, the two principals in a prize fight, and Harry Classen and John Collins, their seconds, have been sent to the Buffalo Workhouse for ninety days.

THE two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Wrentham, Mass., and the two hundred and thirteenth of its settlement, which was begun in 1660—forty years after the landing of the Pilgrims—occurs on the 15th of October, and a movement is on foot for a proper celebration of the event.

SUBSCRIPTION lists are circulating among the French residents of New York, for a testimonial to Thiers in recognition of his services and the policy by which the speedy deliverance of the French territory by the German occupation was insured. The proposition to celebrate the final evacuation by a national festival has been abandoned, on the ground that Alsace and Lorraine have not been restored.

DURING the disturbance in Pernambuco, growing out of measures taken by the Brazilian bishops against the Free Masons, the Jesuit College was broken into, sacred pictures destroyed, confessionals shattered, and four of the reverend fathers beaten, one of whom is dying from the blows received. The office of the bishops' newspaper was entered and the materials thrown out of the windows and the paper burned.

A SUGGESTION comes from Washington that a law be passed making pilots regularly appointed officers of the Government, and the excellence of the suggestion is so apparent that we cannot but wonder that it has not been previously made and adopted. The advantages which must flow from the passage of the law proposed are clearly stated in the dispatch, and it is unnecessary for us to do more than give it our most hearty approval

RECORDER HACKETT has sentenced a "roper in" of a gambling house to two years in the State Prison and a fine of $1,000, which, of course, he will have to work out, which will make his term about five or six years in all. If now Recorder Hackett will see that this is not an isolated case, but sentence every like criminal who is brought before him and proved guilty to a like term, he will deserve the thanks of the community, and break up a most disreputable business.

THE number of distilleries in the United States, in operation August 1, is stated by the Internal Revenue Department at 208, with a capacity for producing 181,729 gallons of spirits daily. This is a decrease compared with July 1 of 103 in the number of distilleries, and 30,490 gallons in the daily production. It will thus be seen that the distilleries have their vacation in midsummer as well as other people, for it is not to be understood that those which stopped running in July have gone out of the business.

THE Chicago *Tribune* of Monday says: The reports from all sections of the Northwest regarding the crops is "quite" most bountiful harvest. In Minnesota and Wisconsin the yield is literally immense. The Milwaukee Chamber of Commence are alarmed about their capacity to store the 40,000,000 bushels of surplus grain they calculate upon seeking a market there. A special committee have have had the matter under advisement and have anxiously inquired of the railway and elevator companies what extra provision can be made to meet the emergency.

GEORGE L. HARRISON, Esq., has written a letter giving a short sketch of the labors of the Board of State Charities, of which he is President, and of the difficulties it has encountered and the obstacles that have been thrown in its way. A point particularly dwelt upon by Mr. Harrison is the attention that has been paid by the board to the treatment of insane persons in county jails and almshouses, and the number of cases that have been relieved through its agency. There is no public trust in Pennsylvania in which the people repose more confidence than this board.

JURORS and judges have estimated the value of entire legs and arms lost by the carelessness of others; but this matter has been brought to a fine point, indeed, in Auburn. A damsel there lost her toe by reason of a defect in the sidewalk. Twelve men have discussed the value of that toe, and have given the poor young woman $1,500 damages. This would have been little enough, even for the little toe. If it was the "light fantastic toe," which we suppose to be the great toe, it was surely not enough, for then she could not dance, even at the verdict.

A NEW witness in the Tichborne case turns up at Springfield, Ill. He was the real Sir Roger's riding teacher and dairy companion when Sir Roger, then a young man, was stationed with his regiment at Cahir Barracks, Ireland, and feels sure he can tell whether the claimant is what he pretends to be. His name is John Crowley, and he is a well-known veterinary surgeon of Springfield, and is vouched for as a man of high character and intelligence. Should Mr. Wealley, the English member of Parliament, who is now in New York collecting funds and testimony, really want it settled whether or not his client is Sir Roger Tichborne, let him take Mr. Crowley back to London with him.

A WORCESTER, Mass., paper says that on Saturday, a workman, in one of the shops in Milbury, was attracted by the painful and long-continued bellowing of a cow, and at length started out to ascertain the cause. He followed the sound to a pasture, where he found a cow, which had fallen in attempting to get over a wall in such a manner as not to be able to get up, and a huge brindle dog was gnawing her living body. Not daring to approach the ravenous beast alone, the man went for help, and when he returned the dog was gone. The cow was horribly torn about the flank, and both eyes were dug out. She was killed at once to end her sufferings. No trace of the dog has been found, although several men spent Sunday in hunting him, it not being considered safe to allow such a creature to be at large.

SPITTING.

Is the World a Huge Spit-Box?

It is a curious thing to consider how many people there are in the world whose daily habits are very little superior to those of the beasts of the field. They do not understand the use of the bath. They are guilty of all sorts of dirty practices, and it is one of their peculiarities that they care nothing whatever for the annoyance or discomfort they inflict upon others. They are half unconscious that their own habits are very objectionable, and consequently they do not always reflect that they give great offence to others. They live like pigs themselves, and naturally fancy that the manners and customs of the sty are universally popular and agreeable. Consequently they go about the world a nuisance to everybody, and are utterly incapable of learning anything from the example of better people around them.

The spitters are among the most offensive of this numerous class. They have no respect for man, woman or child. You see their tracks in every thoroughfare and every public building. They would as soon make their mark on your best carpet as on the roadway. Half the people to be met with in the streets are dangerous to pass—for just as you get up to them, they discharge a volley of which your are likely to receive full on your dress or coat, without hope of "dodging" it. Ladies, of course, suffer the most. They cannot get out of the way. And the chewers care little for their feelings in the matter. They regard the world as a huge spitbox, and would resent any suggestion as to the filthiness of their actions as an infringement of personal liberty.

In cars, the nuisance is almost worse than in the streets. The driver very likely chews, and his contributions to the universal spittoon are carried through the car, to the great delight of the passengers. Or a man will seat himself by the window at the upper end of the car and begin scattering his favors on all sides of him—on the mat, out of window, to the right, left, or any side he may momentarily fancy. The wind may be ahead, and thus diffuse the shower in a spray through the air. Remonstrance is useless. "A man has a right to spit, hasn't he?" and if you don't like it, you can get out of the car and walk.

These persons are what a famous lecturer calls "beasts way down." The language sounds strong, notwithstanding its obscurity, but the Amherst young men probably understand it. At any rate, there can be but one opinion among decent people with regard to this foul habit of spitting. It is a thing to be checked, if possible. But if anybody asks us how it is possible to do it, we shall be obliged to say that we do not know. This is one of those evils which we can only describe without professing to be able to supply a remedy.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Approaching Royal Marriage.

Of course there is a variety of gossip *apropos* of the approaching marriage between the Duke of Edinburg, of the House of Guelph, and the Grand Duchess Maria, of the Romahoff family. The latest bone of contention, now that the marriage-portion settled, concerns the particular Church in which the marriage is to be celebrated. One statement is to the effect that the marriage will take place in St. Petersburg, according to the rites of the Greek Church. But this, it is said, will excite the ire of the royal Britishers. It is a wonder that the notion has not been suggested that they should be married in the Greek Church at St. Petersburg, in the English Church at London, in the Presbyterian Church at Glasgow or Edinburg, and in the Catholic Church at Dublin or Cork. This would satisfy all the Russians and the United Kingdom of England, Ireland and Scotland; and, as the several marriages would be merely cumulative, the tie would be all the stronger, and the young people ought not to object.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THERE seems to be but very little doubt that Hon. Horace Maynard will be the Republican candidate for Governor of Tennessee. If Andy Johnson succeeds in getting the Democratic nomination the canvass will be unusually lively.

A CINCINNATI paper says: Since the farmer's movement was begun, General Sam Cary, of Ohio, has done all his sleeping in a hay-mow. Not the least singular part of this business is the fact that it has never occurred to any one to set the barn on fire.

THE Susquehanna county (Pa.) Republicans have nominated the following ticket: Assembly, H. M. Jones, of Hartford; Prothonotary, David Somers, of Somerville; Treasurer, E. G. Taylor, of Susquehanna; Commissioner, Edward Ball, of Forest Lake.

MR. WILLIAM ALLEN, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, was the contemporary in the United States Senate of Clay, Webster, Benton, Calhoun and Silas Wright. It used to be a remark that his voice was like a Chinese gong and could silence a steam whistle.

THE Democratic conferees of Warren Senatorial District met at Jamestown, on Wednesday, and selected James A. Stranahan, Esq., of Mercer, as delegate to their State Convention, with instructions to support Hon. John Trunkey for the Supreme Bench, and Frank M. Hutchison for State Treasurer.

THE Republicans of Cumberland county have nominated the following ticket: Assembly, C. P. Humrich; Sheriff, Geo. J. Deitrich; Treasurer, H. B. Hoch; Commissioner, Samuel Epply; Poor Director, John Moul (3 years), David Foglesonger (2 years); Jury Commissioner, J. A. Basehore; Auditor, B. R. Stauffer; Coroner, J. C. Kennedy.

THE Clinton county Democratic Convention met the other day and resolved to "arraign the Radical party for the Cæsarism in aiming at the establishment of a virtual dictatorship through the third-term movement in favor of Grant," and then turned around and nominated W. H. Brown and S. B. Snook for their *fourth* terms in the office of Prothonotary and Register respectively!

THE St. Louis *Democrat* wants to know "why is it that the New York *World* and many other papers keep attributing the action of the farmers' clubs in Illinois to the grangers? There are comparatively few Patrons of Husbandry in that State, and not one of their lodges has ever passed a resolution touching upon politics, or taken any political action whatever. It is no wonder that the grangers are indignant at the lies taken with their name."

THE State officers to be chosen by New York in November are: A Secretary of State, in place of G. Hilton Scribner (Rep.); a Comptroller, in place of Nelson K. Hopkins (Rep.); an Attorney General, in place of Francis C. Barlow (Rep.); a State Treasurer, in place of Thomas Raines (elected as a Republican); a State Engineer, in place of Wm. B. Taylor (Rep.); a Canal Commissioner, in place of John D. Fay (Dem.); and a State Prison Inspector, in place of Solomon Scherur (Dem.) Members of both houses of the Legislature are also to be elected.

THE terms of the following United States Senators expire on the 4th of March, 1875: Eugene Casserly, Democrat, California; William A. Buckingham, Republican, Connecticut; Thomas F. Bayard, Democrat, Delaware; Abijah Gilbert, Republican, Florida; Daniel D. Pratt, Republican, Indiana; Hannibal Hamlin, Republican, Maine; Charles Samuels, Republican, Massachusetts; William T. Hamilton, Democrat, Maryland; Zachariah Chandler, Republican, Michigan; Alexander Ramsay, Republican, Minnesota; Adelbert Ames, Republican, Mississippi; Carl Schurz, Republican, Missouri; Thomas W. Tipton, Republican, Nebraska; William M. Stuart, Republican, Nevada; John P. Stockton, Democrat, New Jersey; Roscoe Conkling, Republican, New York; Allen G. Thurman, Democrat, Ohio; John Scott, Republican, Pennsylvania; Wm. Sprague, Republican, Rhode Island; William G. Brownlow, Republican, Tennessee; Joseph W. Flanagan, Republican, Texas; George F. Edmunds, Republican, Vermont; Arthur I. Boreman, Republican, West Virginia; Matthew H. Carpenter, Republican, Wisconsin.—*N. Y. Herald.*

PERSONAL.

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN, United States Senator from Illinois, has gone on a fishing excursion to Grand Traverse Bay.

MRS. JOSEPH MEDILL, wife of the Mayor of Chicago, left the city on Monday last with the intention of going to Europe.

WM. D. G. DODGE, Superintendent of the New York State Inebriate Asylum at Binghampton, has resigned on account of impaired health.

JUDGE MCKENNON, of the United States Circuit Court, is spending the Summer where he spent the winter—at his home in Washington, Pa.

CALEB CUSHING commenced life at the opening of the present century. He is seventy-three years old and as hearty as a three-year old buck.

SENATOR WRIGHT, of Iowa, has received a letter from Vice President Wilson, saying that he is rapidly recovering, and fully expects to be able to assume the duties of his position at the beginning of Congress.

THE first anti-slavery society in this country was formed by twelve persons, only four of whom are now living—viz., William Lloyd Garrison, of Boston; Henry Grafton Chapman, of Beverly, N. J.; Peter Moses Thacher, of New York, and Oliver Johnson.

ANNA DICKINSON passed through Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, *en route* to Colorado. She was interviewed by a newspaper reporter, and in the course of the conversation took occasion to say that she had no intention of going on the stage as an actress.

THE woman who committed suicide in Rue de l'Arcade, Paris, recently, turns out to be Mme. Kibrisli Pasha, authoress of "Thirty Years in the Harem." She was first married to Dr. T. Milligen, an English physician established at Constantinople, and secondly to Kibrisli Mehemet Pasha.

THE death by suicide of Mr. Stoddard, at Lichfield, Mich., is announced. He was a Representative in the Michigan Legislature in 1855 and 1856, and again in 1865 and 1869; a State Senator in 1870, and again 1872. He has been afflicted with illness, accompanied by low spirits, and complained for the past few weeks of a terrible pain in the frontal region of his head. He was delirious at the time of the fatal act.

AMONG the three hundred and seventy people who are now at Cresson, are the Hon. J. M. Read, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, with his family; Rev. Dr. Cattell and family, of Easton; Hon. M. Hampton and family, of Pittsburgh, and a great many of Pittsburgh's most noted iron men; Hon. T. J. Coffee, and Col. A. A. Hosmer, together with their families, of Washington, D. C.

ETIENNE DURAND died on Friday at the age of eighty-three years, in Philadelphia. He was born in France and served under Napoleon I. as pharmacien in the army. After the fall of Napoleon he came to this country and established a drug store on the present site of the *Ledger* building, which was for many years the most celebrated store of the kind in the city. A herbarium, embracing 10,000 American plants, presented by him, occupies a separate gallery in the Jardin des Plantes in Paris.

THE golden wedding of Mr. W. B. and Mrs. Cecelia Jackson, of New Albany, Ind., was celebrated at their residence in that city on last Friday night. Wm. B. Jackson, Sr., was born in New Jersey, November 19, 1802, and was married to Miss Cecelia Ann Dorguin, at Philadelphia, Aug 1, 1823. The result of this union was eleven children—five sons and six daughters. There were present of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson on the occasion the following members: Rev. J. W. Jackson, Philadelphia; Dr. V. D. Jackson, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Mrs. Kate Ravenscroft, Olney, Ill.; W. B. Jackson, Jr., New Albany, Ind.; Mrs. Mattie Crooks, Rockport, Ind.; L. B. Jackson, Shoals, Martin county, Ind., and Colonel Thomas J. Jackson, Miss Cecelia A. Jackson, Miss Susan R. Jackson, Miss Mary E. Jackson, New Albany, Ind., with four daughters-in-law, four sons-in-law and seventeen grandchildren, making the total number present thirty-five. To add to the interest of the occasion, the youngest daughter of Mr. Jackson and Mr. Richard Peck, of Illinois, were joined in holy wedlock.

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Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

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Dr. McDowell's Cholera Mixture; Dr. Achison's Cholera Mixture; Dr. Simpson's Cholera Mixture; Prof. Parish's compound for Cholera and Dysentery; Dr. Smith's Camphorated Cordial, for Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum; Dr. Davies' celebrated Home Relief, for all the derangements of the stomach and bowels; M. Guyre's Bemle Pigan, for Dysentery, or any irregular of the bowels, and many other medicines of great value for Dysentery, Cramps and Cholera.

No family should be without a remedy during this sickly month. Don't fail to call and procure a remedy before it is too late, at JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S Drug Store and Family Medicine Depot, corner Penn avenue and Sixth st.

N. B.—Remember the place—JAMES E. BURNS & CO., Drug Store and Family Medicine Depot, cor. Penn avenue and Sixth street.

IRISH COQUETRY.

Says Patrick to Biddy. "Good-mornin', me dear!
It's a bit av a secret I've got for yer ear.
It's yourself that is lukin' so charmin' the day
That the heart in my breast is fast slippin' away."
"'Tis you that kin blather," Miss Biddy replies,
And throws him a glance from her merry blue eyes.
"Arrah, thin," cries Patrick, "'tis thinkin' av you
That's makin' me heart-sick, me darlint, that's thrue!
Sure I've waited a long while to tell ye this same,
And Biddy Maloney'll be sich a foine name."
Cries Biddy, "Have done wid yer talkin' I pray;
Sure me heart's not me own for this many a day!
"I gave it away to a good lookin' boy,
Who thinks there is no one like Biddy Molly;
So don't bother me, Pat; jist be aisy," says she.
"Indade, if ye'll let me, I will that!" says he.
"It's a bit of a flirt that ye are on the sly;
I'll not throuble ye more, but I'll bid ye good-by."
"Arrah, Patrick," cries Biddy, "an, where are ye goin'?
Sure it isn't the best av good manners ye're show.
in',
To lave me so sudden!" "Och, Biddy," cries Pat,
"You have knocked the cock feather jist out av me hat!"
"Come back, Pat," says she. "What for, thin?" says he.
"Bekase, I meant you all the time, Sir!" says she.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
ISAAC G. GORDON, of Jefferson county.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
ROBERT W. MACKEY, of Allegheny co.

COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.
STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. E. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh. (South Side.)
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.
CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

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The surest cure that has ever been discovered for those torments of the feet, is in the Genuine Corn Solvent, which is made by Robinson, of London. It is entirely painless in its application, when the directions are observed, and no one need be plagued with corns, warts or excrescences of any kind on the hands or feet when supplied with one of ROBINSON'S PATENT CORN PENCILS. The cost of the genuine is fifty cents, or sent by mail for sixty cents. They may be obtained in any quantity at KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street.

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IRON AND WOOD WORKING
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SAPOLIO
is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.
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for Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.
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for Windows is better than Whiting or Water. No removing curtains and carpets.
SAPOLIO
cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the entire house, better than Soap. No slopping. Saves labor. You can't afford to be without it.
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for Scouring Knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scratch.
SAPOLIO
is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tinware. Brightens without scratching.
SAPOLIO
Polishes Brass and Copper utensils better than Acid or Oil and Golden Stone.
SAPOLIO
for Washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable, & cheaper than Soap.
SAPOLIO
removes Stains from Marble Mantles, Tables and Statuary, from Hard-finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain.
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removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other woven fabrics.
There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.
HAND SAPOLIO
a new and wonderful effective Toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.
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Cleanses and Beautifies the Skin, instantly removing stains of ink or tetterink from both hands and face.
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is without a rival in the world for curing or preventing roughness and chapping of either hands or face.
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removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains and Grease; for workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For making the Skin White and soft, and giving to it a "bloom of beauty," it is unsurpassed by any Cosmetic known.
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costs 10 to 15 cents per cake, and every body should have it. You will like it.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 16, 1873.

There is no very marked change to note in the condition of the money market, although there is certainly an increase in the demand for loans, which undoubtedly will in a short time tell on rates. The change in the weather and the return of many of our citizens from their usual Summer excursions, probably has something to do in the matter. At present there is an ample supply of money to meet all wants at 9@10 per cent. per annum, but it is difficult to say how long this condition of the banks may continue, and some borrowers are anticipating the future while rates are easy. Local securities and real estate are comparatively dull.

George B. Hill & Co., Bankers, No. 58 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Friday.	Saturday.
Gold	114¼	115¾
U. S. 6ses—1881—coupons	116¾	116¾
5-20 1862 "	117	117
5-20—1864. "	117	117
" 1865. "	118	118
" 1865 new. "	117¾	117¾
" 1867. "	119	119
" 1868—coupons. "	117¾	118
10-40s ex. coupons	112½	112
10-40s—coupons.	115	115
Currency 6's	113½	113½
New 5 per cents ex. coupons	114¾	114¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	105½	106
Erie.	59¾	59¾
R. R. R.	70	70
C. C. & I. C.	31¾	32
St. Paul	51¾	51¾
Do. preferred	71¾	71¾
Michigan Southern	93¼	93¼
Do. Central	93	93
North Western Common	66¾	66
Rock Island	110¾	110
Cleveland & Pittsburgh ex. div.	99	97¾
Pacific Mail	40¼	39¾
Western Union Telegraph.	91¾	91¾
Ohio & Mississippi.	29¾	29¾
Union Pacific	27¾	27¾
Toledo & Wabash	26¾	26¾
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾
Harlem	131¾	131¾
Chicago & Alton	110	110
Adams Express	94½	93¾
American Express	62	62
W. U.	66	66
W., Fargo Co. Express	72¾	73¾
I. C.	108	108
Panama.	115¾	115
Hannibal & St. Joe	38	38

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	54¾	54¾
Reading	55½	55½
United Cos. of N. J.	123¾	123¾
Oil Creek	25	25
Lehigh Valley	61¾	61¾
Philadelphia & Erie	34¾	34¾
Pittsburgh 5s	72	72
Allegheny Valley 7-30	93	93
General Transportation	47¾	47¾
Empire Transportation	56	56

NEW YORK, August 16, 1873.

Money closed up easy at 2½@3 per cent. on call. Foreign exchange was dull, with actual business at 108¾@108½ for bankers' sixty days' sterling, and 109¼ for sight. Gold was active, opening at 115¾, advancing to 115¾, declining to 114¾, and finally advancing to 115⅝. The closing sales were the highest figures of the day. The clearings were somewhat larger than for a long time past, which reflects the activity of yesterday. The total was $147,908. The rates paid for carrying were 2, 2¼, 1¾, 3, 4, 5 and 7 per cent. The specie shipments for the week were $496,702, of which $2,200 was silver coin, and the remainder silver bars. The calling in of $15,000,000 five-twenty bonds of 1862 by the Secretary of the Treasury was in obedience to a notification from the syndicate that they had received that amount of new subscriptions in Europe. The called bonds are held chiefly on the other side, and will be taken up largely there by the syndicate, so that the Government will not have to handle much money in the transaction. Probably three-fourths of the $15,000,000 will be exchanged and the balance paid off in cash. The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day $32,000 on account of interest and in redemption of five-twenty bonds. The customs receipts for the week were $3,513,342. The imports for the same time amounted to $6,970,442, of which $3,076,668 were dry goods and $3,893,774 general merchandise. Governments were dull, and there were no material changes. State bonds were quiet at nominal prices. Railway and miscellaneous speculation was quiet, and, with the exception of a few cases, the changes were slight. The unfavorable bank statement had very little effect on the market, but before the close a vigorous selling movement was noted in Pacific Mail and Atlantic and Pacific preferred. Pacific Mail opened at 40¾@40⅝, and fell off to 40¼, recovered to 40¾, and closed at 39¾@39⅝. Atlantic and Pacific preferred rose from 28 to 29½, and afterwards sold down to 27¾@28. Western Union sold at 91¾@91¼, Lake Shore at 94@93⅝@93¾. Erie at 59⅛@59¾. Ohio at 29¾@29. Northwestern common at 66⅝@66¾, C. C. and I. C. at 31¾@32, and Union Pacific at 27¾ @27½. The other changes were unimportant.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. Coupons of 1881, 119¾; 6-20's of '62, 117; do. of '64, 117; do. of '65, 118; do. of '65, new, 117¾; do. of '67, 119; do. of '68, 118; 10-40's, 115; currency 6's, 113¾; new 5's, 114¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 92½; Tennessee, old, 82; do. new, 81¾; Virginia, new, 50; do. old, 43¾; North Carolina, old, 37½; do. new, 15¾; Bankers' Bills, 9.

STOCKS.—Canton 98; Western Union Telegraph 91½; Quicksilver 35; Adams Express 94½; Wells, Fargo & Co., 73½; American Express 66; United States Express 66; Pacific Mail 39¾; New York Central 105; Erie 59¾; do preferred 71¾; Harlem 131¾; do preferred 134; Mich. Central 93½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago 89; Northwestern, 66; do. preferred, 83; Rock Island 110; New Jersey Central 103; St. Paul 51¾; do preferred, 71¾; Toledo & Wabash 26¾; do preferred, 80; Ft. Wayne, 93¾; Chicago & Alton, 110; do. preferred, 111; Terre Haute, 29; do. preferred, 35; Lake Shore, 93¾; Panama, 115; Union Pacific, 27½; Central Pacific, 106; Union, 86; Delaware & Lackawanna, 112.

The *Ledger* says money in Philadelphia is in abundant supply, all the banks being prompt to discount legitimate business paper, of which, however, there is little making, and even less offering for discount. On the street the larger bill brokers quote call loans at 5 per cent., loans on Government collateral at 6 per cent., on other higher grade collateral at 7¼ per cent., and on such collateral as is esteemed good 8 to 9 per cent. Best endorsed paper is quoted at 7½@8 per cent. Prime single name paper, when taken at all, rules at from 8 to 10 per cent.

According to the *Globe*, the turning point in the Boston money market, and the extreme ease that has prevailed of late is no longer a leading characteristic. Considerable disturbance of call loans is noted to-day for almost the first time in many weeks, and the rate on demand is now fully 6 per cent. for new engagements, though, doubtless, the majority of loans running at low figures remain unchanged. The note-brokers report the market for mercantile paper as quite active at the recent advance in rates, and an increased demand for discounts is observed at the banks. The market is naturally in an unusually sensitive condition, owing to the extreme stringency that prevailed last winter, and the fears of a repetition of the same. The belief is very strong, now ever, among those whose opinion is of the most weight in financial circles, that the conservative feeling so generally manifested, and the very precautions taken in anticipation of tight money will effectually prevent the recurrence of any such scarcity as that experienced last year. There is, in addition, the semi-official assurance from the Treasury that every means will be employed to defeat any possible efforts at creating artificial stringency, even to the issuing of a part of the retired forty-four millions legal tenders. The hardening tendency in rates is not confined to this city, but is clearly defined in New York on both call and time loans, while figures on commercial paper are materially higher.

The *Gazette* says the demand for money in Cincinnati was fair, and there was some currency sent to the country, which drain is not made up by the receipts through mercantile channels, so that many of the banks are disposed to discount only for depositors, but rates are kept at 8@9 per cent. In the open market prime business paper is negotiated at 8 per cent. If it has not over three months to run, but most of the capital for investment in it comes from other sources than the banks. There are exceptional transactions at 9@10 per cent. The tone of the market for Eastern exchange was heavy, and while dealers took the current offerings at 1-20 dis. @par, they were indifferent about buying, and were free sellers at 1-20 premium, and round sums, in some instances, at par. Below that there were some transactions at 1-20 discount.

Saturday's Chicago *Tribune* says money continues so abundant in that market that we hear of numerous instances of money offered on unexceptional commercial paper at 8 per cent. Many of our banks declare that they never lent money for less than 10 per cent. per annum, and never ask any customer more than that price. The banks are loth to establish the precedent of lending money at less than 10 per cent., and, rather than do so, some of them send their surplus money off to New York, where they get 4 per cent. on their balances; but we believe that many of them are also disregarding this policy, and are offering money on prime or gilt-edge commercial paper at rates which are intended as inducements to customers to take the money and use it here. This is a more judicious policy, and benefits not only the bank, but the city. It is an unjust discrimination against home trade to refuse them money at what it is worth in the open market, when at the same time the money is lent down to New York and practically loaned to the National Banks in that city at a less rate, to be used in such speculations as their present shameless and foolish effort to put up the price of gold. If, in times of abundance of money like the present, the banks would encourage the use of money here, by offering it at 8, 7, or even 6 per cent., it would stimulate financial operations here, and eventually result in larger profits to the banks themselves. If Chicago is ever to become a financial centre of great importance, such as shall draw both money and men here to make important negotiations, the banks must abandon their 10-cent policy, and lend money for what it is worth in the market.

The Baltimore *Gazette* says Baltimore and Ohio was quoted at 170@174, and Central Ohio at 49@42. City Passenger being unchanged at 15¾@18¾; Baltimore and Ohio was offered, after the close of business, at 170, no bid. In bonds 1,500 Baltimore and Ohio 1885s sold at 98¼, 1,000 do. 1870s at 98¼, 1,600 Northern Central gold at 91, and 3,000 Pittsburgh and Connellsville at 94¼.

THE return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 13th of July gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	$ 3,485,553	Increase.....£ 4,333
Public Deposits	4,170,...	No Change.
Other Deposits	18,225,151	Decrease.... 290,341
On the other side of the account:		
Government Securities	11,...	Increase.....£ 13,370
Other securities	17,749,980	Decrease.... 2,2 34
Notes Reserved	6,...	Decrease.... 277,000

The amount of notes in circulation is £25,785,655, being a decrease of £20,865, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £23,312,007, showing an increase of £96,200 when compared with the preceding return.

ARTICLES of association of the Chicago and Atlantic, and Pittsburgh and Baltimore and Continental roads, under title of the Chicago and Atlantic, have been filed. The capital sock is $7,000,000. The office is to be at Fort Wayne, Huntington to Chicago. The road, which is in process of construction, will be 350 miles long, and will extend from Chicago by air line to Pittsburgh and Beaver Falls, by way of Mayfield, New Lisbon, Lima, Huntington, Laporte, etc.

LONDON, August 16—2:30 P. M.—Consols money 91¾@91¾; account 91¾@91¾. Bonds: 5-20's '67s 94¾, '67 94¾; 10-40's, 91¾; new 5's, 90¾; Erie Railway, 47.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 16, 1873.

Business generally continues quiet, and there are no important changes to note in the condition of trade, the market for most of the leading staples presenting the same general features as for some days past.

BUTTER—There is a continued steady demand for the better grades, and prime to choice may be quoted at 23@25, and medium to good at 18@20 Low grade butter continues dull.

BEANS—$2.50@3 per bushel.

CHEESE—In better supply, the arrivals during the past few days having been unusually large, but prices are fully sustained; prime Ohio Factory, 13 for round lots, and 14 in a jobbing way. Sweitzer, 15@17, as to quality.

EGGS—The market is still reported dull, but prices are without quotable change, 18@18.

FRUITS—Apples in good supply, and may be fairly quoted at $2.50@4.50 ₱ brl, as to quality. Peaches, Plums and Pears, at current prices. Lemons, Figs and Oranges in good demand and steady.

GRAIN—There is a moderate demand for Wheat, but the supply is fully equal to it and prices remain unchanged, $1.40@1.45 for new red, and $1.50@1.60 for old, according to quality. The Oat market is steady but unchanged; we are reported regular sales at 42@44 for mixed and 44@45 for white. Shelled Corn is more inquired for and firmer, and as compared with last week, higher; quoted at 57@58 for mixed, as to quality. Ear Corn is scarce with sales reported at 58@60. Rye is also light supply, and may be rated as nominal, although considerable amount could be sold at any price, as there is not much inquiry for it. No movement in Barley as yet. Malt is dull, and was quoted at $1.30@1.40 in Store or on Friday.

GROCERIES—For the grocery staples the market remains very strong and buoyant in tone, and for Coffees the tendency of prices is still upward. There were but two cargoes in the harbor at Baltimore last accounts, and the total stock of Rio in first hands in the United States is said to be only about 250,000 bags. Refined Sugars are quite active and firm, but there has been no late advance in our market. Prime Molasses and choice Syrups are reported firm, and in light supply.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 20; Good to Prime, 19¾@; Fair, 19¼; Ordinary, 18¾; Gold Government Java, 28; other Javas, 26@27c. Roasted Rio, 1 lb packages, 26c; loose, 27½c. Roasted Java, 33½.

SYRUPS—White Drips, 50@60; other grades ranging from 60 to 65, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10; prime, 9 Patna, 8@9; Rangoon, 7¾@8.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 72@75c Prime 70@72.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 13c; Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 12; Standard A, 11¾ B, 11½; Ex. C, 11c; C, Yellow, 10½; Circle C, 10¾ Green fruits, 9@10.

HAY—The arrivals of baled recently have been comparatively light, but the supply is still in excess of the demand, and prices remain unchanged, ranging from $20 to $22 ₱ ton, according to quality.

POTATOES—Coming in more freely, but with a steady demand, prices are still maintained; we can report regular sales at $1 ₱ bushel.

ONIONS—$3.50 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—Sales of young or spring chickens at 50 to 60 cents, and full grown or old ones at 30@40 cents per pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar cured Hams, 9 lb, 15c; Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 11c; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 13c. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 18@20; Beef tongues, $5.50 ₱ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 9c. Bacon Rib Sides, 10¾c. Bacon short Rib Sides 11c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c. Mess Pork, $18.00 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tres. 9¾. Do. half bbls, 10½c. Do kits 11c. Do. 5 lb tins, 12c. Do 10 lb tins, 12¾c. Do in 3 lb. pails 13½c ₱ pound. Do. in 6 lb. pails, 12c.

BAGS—Quoted at 25@30c.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is quotable at $1.90 per bushel, and Timothy at $4.50. There is but little doing.

TALLOW—Quoted at 7¾@8c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines, 95@96c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, August 16, 1873.

The following is a statement of the receipts of stock during the week, and in order to afford a comparison, we append those of the week ending also:

	This week	Last week.
Cattle	657 cars	675 "
Hogs	140 "	168 "
Sheep	140 "	132 "
Horses	12 "	12 "
Mules.	5 "	3 "
Total	954 "	925 "

CATTLE.

As will be seen, the "run" was again large, the arrivals being considerably in excess of last week, and the quality was again common, although the supply of various grades was fully up to the demand. Trade, while it was by no means satisfactory to the selling interest, was all that could be expected under the circumstances. With continued heavy receipts, and unfavorable reports from the East, especially from New York, the market was not very brisk, and there was but little inquiry from any of the leading markets. There have been no New York buyers here for several weeks, nor is it likely that there will be as long as the "favored ones," by reason of drawbacks, can ship through from Chicago to that point at about the same rate that it is charged from here, notwithstanding it is double the distance. The demand for shipment to Philadelphia, it is feared, will be cut down in the same way. There were fewer Philadelphia buyers here this week than usual, and the reason assign is that they cannot pay the prices for cattle here, and compete with those who have the advantage of drawbacks. We have no positive knowledge that drawbacks are allowed, but we are assured by those who are in a position to know that such is the case, if it is so, and we have no reason to believe that it is, it is all wrong and should be stopped. All shippers should be placed on an equality, by the railroads; no one man or set of men should be allowed a cheaper rate than any other man or set of men, as it is not only unjust but unjust, and it is this discrimination that is assisting in creating a very bad feeling against the railroads all over the country. The argument advanced by railroad managers is that they cannot help themselves, that they must do the same thing allowed by competing lines or elsethey can't get the business, and while it must be conceded that there is some force in this argument, yet it does not destroy the proposition, that the whole system is wrong, and if such a thing is possible, should be abolished, and the sooner the better.

Prices, as compared with last week, were reported a shade lower for the best and lowest grades, while medium stock, it was thought, held its own, because there were more buyers for it than for other kinds. So far as we could learn, there were but very few sales above 6c, and very few at this figure; one crove of fancy Illinois steers, averaging about 1,450, brought 6¼, and there were one or two other droves not quite so fine; sold at 6 and 6¼, but the bulk of the sales were within the range of 4½@5¾, and it required pretty good cattle to bring the outside figure. Common Texas and native grassers may be quoted at 3 to 4c, and good to prime at 4½@5. Bulls were very dull, and prices ruled lower; quotable at 2¾ to 3¾, as to quality.

SHEEP.

The arrivals, as will be seen, were heavy, the largest we have had to record this year, footing for the week 140 cars; it should be borne in mind, however, that a very large proportion of this increase consisted of stockers; indeed, the supply of fat sheep was not larger than usual which is evident from the fact that all of this kind sold readily and at full prices—some salesmen reported a slight advance, as compared with last week. Common stock, however, in consequence of an oversupply, was dull and lower, while stockers, more familiarly known as "Jersey ewes," held their own pretty well—a good many of these were through consignments, and were not on the market at all. Prime, fat wool, 100 lbs sheep may be quoted at 5¾@6@6¼lbs., 5@5¾; @4@5 lbs, 4@4¼; 70@3 lbs, 3@3¼c. Jersey ewes quotable at $2.50@3.50 ₱ head, according to quality. Open wool sheep of this kind sell quicker than fine wool, because of their being so much heavier. Our drives from New York, under date of 15th, was unfavorable for the selling interest.

HOGS.

The arrivals of hogs were light, unusually so, and with an average demand, the market ruled moderately active all week, selling just about as fast as they arrived, and that, too, at full prices. There has been an unusually brisk demand for shipping purposes for several weeks past, which has not been without its effect upon our market, and it was this as well as the limited supply that kept prices ruling so high. Light hogs, quality being equal, are still bringing as much as heavy ones, and sell more readily. Primelots, even, smooth hogs, five cents, while more hogs may be quoted at 5.25@5.30, whereas, prime Philadelphias hogs will not bring any more than heavy hogs several weeks past, which has not been without its effect upon our market, and it was this as well as the limited supply that kept prices ruling so high. Light hogs, quality being equal, are still bringing as much as heavy ones, and sell more readily. Primelots, even, smooth hogs, five cents, while more hogs may be quoted at 5.25@5.30, whereas, prime Philadelphias hogs will not bring any more than heavy hogs several weeks past. Roughs and stags, 4½@4¾. There was a steady demand for stock hogs, and the offerings continue very meagre; may be quoted at 5¼@6 cents.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 16, 1873.

The Crude market was panicky and badly demoralized during the early part of the week, and prices ruled lower than for many years; since then, however, a little stronger feeling has been developed, and a slight advance established. Sales were reported as low as $1,10 per brl. at Parker, while yesterday and to day it ranged from $1.17½@1.25, we were reported a purchase of 5,000 brls to-day at $1,02 for certificates. The feeling in regard to the immediate future, however, is not very favorable for the selling interest; new strikes are still of common occurrence, the production already unprecedently large, is increasing, while the demand is not more than an average, if that. It is true, but very few wells have been started recently, but there are still quite a number going down, and others drilling that are destined to rule low during the balance of the year. It is reported that many of the small wells will be stopped, and we have no doubt it is true, as they cannot be operated to pay at present prices.

Refined has been very dull all week, and prices have further declined, although it, too, closes with a firmer feeling in sympathy with the raw material. Quoted nominally at 15½@16 delivered in Philadelphia, equal to about 17½@18¾ on cars at works. For western shipment the rates for tierces and barrels can be arrived at by shipping east. The fact that Cleveland has the advantage of us in cheaper freights, tends to cripple our trade with the west.

There is a steady demand for Oil barrels, and prices are still maintained, ranging from $2.15@2.20 for countries, and $2.25@2.30 for city make, according to length of haul. The depression in oil has had no influence on barrels.

Receipts crude this week	50,931	brls
" " last week	29,993	"
" " July 1 to date	1,16,...81	"
" " same time 1872	1,78,...93	"
Exports refined this week	16,904	"
" " last week	20,474	"
" " July 1 to date	5,43,963	"
" " same time 1872	4,56,87...	"

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
McKelvy Works	Warring, Bros & Co.	106
H. S. A. Stewart	Warring, Bros & Co.	106
W. P. R. R., on	W. P. R. R.	250
Lockhart, F & Co.	Warden, F & Co.,	498
Livingston Bros.	Warden, F & Co.	94
Standard Oil Co.	Warden, F & Co.,	501
Central Ref. Co	J. P. Logan	169
Total		1,397

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
McKelvy	Vesta O. W.	535
Tyre, King	Standard O. W.	474
Rushnell	Standard O. W.	328
Duncan	Standard O. W.	930
Rushnell	Standard O. W.	572
Duncan	Sunbeam O. W.	148
Duncan	Riverside O. W.	539
Rushnell	National O. W.	347
J. Rushnell	Model O. W.	318
Fisher Bros.	Liberty O. W.	320
Stevenson	Fairview O. W.	1015
Stevenson	Cosmos O.	477
Rushnell	Brilliant O. W.	456
Duncan	American O. W.	560
Hackett	American O. W.	222
Fisher Bros.	American O. W.	944
Total.		9,187

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, August 15.—There has been a fair business, and the market generally steady, though receipts of some descriptions have been pretty liberal, and California wools continue to constitute the bulk of the arrivals. Advices from Michigan have quoted prices there at 40@42c, and those from Ohio at 45@46. A considerable portion of the receipts here is said to have been of medium grades, while the Eastern manufacturers has rather run on finer quality. Sales have embraced 40,000 ℔ Nevada at 34c, 20, 000 ℔ do. at 37, 5,000 ℔ combing pulled Cape at 34, 11,000 ℔ do. 35@36c, 10,000 ℔ pulled at 40@45, 10 bags tub washed at 50, 26,200 ℔ Fine Texas at 38@39c, 12,000 ℔ do. at 40@41c, and 30,000 ℔ Western do and Mexican at 17@23, 2,000 do. medium unwashed fleece at 34, 5,000 do. combing do at 36, 4,000 do. Delaine at 43, and 12,000 do. X and above Ohio do at 50@52, 10 bags scoured do at 55, 5,000 do Georgia at 46@48, 30, 000 do. fleece at 45@50, 8c. pulled at 50@55, California, slightly hurry, at 29@37, 50,000 do. Texas at 28@31, 10 balez Australian at 47c, 10,000 lb combing fleece at 50@52c, 8 bags pulled at 46c, and 10,000 lb Eastern Texas on private terms.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16.—The North American says there is a better feeling, and some holders are indifferent about operating at current prices. Sales of 200,000 pounds, including Pennsylvania and Ohio XX at 42c; three quarter blood do 48@50c; half blood do, 46@48c; common do and quarter blood 43@45c; common fleece 36@40c; tub washed 50@55c; unwashed 40@43c. New York and Michigan—Super Saxony fleece 52@53c; full blood do 50@52c; three quarter blood do 48@47c; half blood fleece 45@46c; common and quarter blood 40@42c; common fleece 38@40c. Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa—Super Saxony fleece 46@48c; full blood do 45@47c; three quarter blood do 42@44c; half blood do 44@45c; common and quarter blood 40@43, common fleece 36@40c. Pennsylvania—Double extra, 47@50c; city No. 1 at 42@45; lambs' 38@40c; short medium 36@38c; combing and delaine, washed fleece 38@39c; unwashed fleece 34@36c; Ohio—X and above fleece, 47@50c; tub washed, choice selected, 53@55c; well washed 50@52c; fair ordinary 48@50c; Indiana and Illinois, unwashed, fine spring clip, 38@35c; medium spring clip 27@35c; burry spring clip 18@20c.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co m	5	J W Porter m	6
John Moorhead m	1	Caughey & H m	3
J Mentzer b	1		
Total	16		

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LEDGE.

Lewis R. & D m	4	Isabella Furnace o	2
Reese G & Co m	2	Nimick & Co m	4
Total	6		12

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lewis H & D o	2	Shoenberger & Co o	20
Luey Furnace o	24	Zug & Co o	2
Wilson G & Co o	2	Lloyd & Wm. m	1
Isabella Furnace o	29	Nimick & Co m	1
Total			82

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Klomax C & Co m	6		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Cotton: moderate request; weak and irregular; uplands 19¾c; futures closed firm: sales 7,500 bales; August 19 5 32c; September 17 15-16c; October 17 5-c; November 17 3-16c; December 17 1-16c. Flour: receipts 6,826 bbls; market less active and prices generally without decided change; $4.95@5.60 for superfine Western and State; $6.15@6.45 for common to good extra Western and State; $6.50@7.25 for good to choice white wheat extra; $7.25@8.40 for common to choice white wheat Western extra; $6.30@8.50 for common to good extra Ohio; $6.70@10.75 for common to choice extra St. Louis. Rye flour quiet and steady at $4.60@4.65. Corn meal steady at $3.15@3.50 for western. Whisky decidedly firmer at 92½@93. Grain: receipts: wheat 35,524 bushels. Wheat rules quiet at $1.37¾ for rejected spring; $1.41 for soft No 2 spring; $1.51¾ for Nos 2 and 3 spring mixed; $1.55 for No 2 Milwaukee; $1.56@1.60 for new red western; $1.89 for white western; $1.90 for old amber Illinois. Rye more active but unchanged. Barley quiet. Malt more active at 95c@$1.15. Corn: receipts 17,195 bushels: light supply and in moderate inquiry at 57@58c. Steamer Western mixed 56@57c; steamer yellow 62½c for high mixed and yellow western; 73@ 79c for white western; 53@55 for heated western mixed. Oats: receipts 63,614 bushels; in ordinary request, and prices without decided change. Hay quiet but steady at $20@22 for prime old. Hops quiet and without material change. Leather quiet and steady at 28@30c. Wool in good demand and firm; domestic fleece 50@52½c; washed 51@52c. Coffee quiet and very firm; Rio 19¼@21c. Sugar quiet and firm; fair to good refining quoted at 8@8¼c. Molasses quiet and firm. Rice firm. Petroleum quiet; crude 9@9¼c; refined 16½@ 16¾c. Turpentine quiet at 43½c. Rosins dull. Pork firm; new mess $18,25@18,30. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet without decided change; middles quiet. Lard quiet and unchanged. Butter firm for choice; 25@31c fair to prime State; 16@25c for western. Cheese quiet.

Metals—Manufactured copper steady; ingot dull at 27¼@27¾c cash; lake 28@27¼ at Baltimore. Pig iron dull and without decided change; bar dull and heavy; Russia sheet quiet at 17c gold. Nails steady at $4.75 for cut, and $6.25@6.75 for clinch.

NEW ORLEANS, August 16.—Corn quiet; mixed 68c; white and yellow mixed 76c; white mixed 71@72c. Bran easier at 81¼c. Pork scarce and firmer at $18. Dry salt shoulders scarce at 9¾c. Lard scarce and firm; tierce 8¾@9c; keg 10c. Whisky scarce and firmer; Louisiana 98c; Cincinnati $1.02½. Coffee firm; market bare; jobbing common 20@20½c; fair 20¾c. Cotton dull; sales 225 bales; good ordinary 14¾@15c; low middlings 17¾@18c; middling 18¾@c; middling, inferior, to fair, receipts 180; exports coastwise 1,548; stock 1,722.

CHICAGO, August 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat stronger, $1,25 cash; $1.18¾ @1.19 August; $1.12¾@1.13 September; No. 2 $1.15. Corn: demand fair and market firm at 40½@40¾c seller August; 40¾c cash; high mixed 40¾c. Oats firm at 28c cash; 26¾c September. Rye firmer at 66c cash. Barley firm; sales $1,00 year; nominally $1,02 September. Whisky scarce and stronger; nominally 92c. Provisions quiet and unchanged in every respect.

CINCINNATI, August 16.—Flour quiet. Wheat quiet at $1,53. Corn firmer and in fair demand at 45@45c. Oats and Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye steady at 65@68c. Provisions quiet steady and in fair demand. Provisions quiet but firm. Bacon firm and in good demand; shoulders 9@9½c; clear rib sides 10¾@10¾c; clear sides 10¾c; cut meats firmer; shoulders 8¼c. clear rib sides 9½c; clear sides 9¾c. Lard dull at 8@8¼c. Pork dull at $16,75. Whisky quiet but steady at 95c.

LIVERPOOL, August 16.—Cotton dull; middling upland, 8¾d; Orleans 9½d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 6,000. Breadstuffs quiet but steady. California white wheat average 12s@ 12s 2d; club 12s 5d@12 7d; red winter, 12s@ 12s 3d. Flour, 28s@29s. Corn, 28s 6d. Rest quiet and unchanged.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, August 16.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 15@15¼c; net receipts 124 bales; sales 50; stock 7,351.

CHARLESTON, August 16.—Cotton quiet; middlings 17¾c; net receipts 409 bales; exports coastwise 121; sales 100; stock 4,740.

MOBILE, August 16.—Cotton dull; middlings 18¼c; net receipts 25 bales; exports coastwise 214; sales 100; stock 7,718.

SAVANNAH, August 16.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 17¾c; net receipts 92 bales; sales 15; stock 1,152.

WOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16.—Wool continues active, with liberal receipts, at 40c, and, Ohio half-blood fine 43@45c, extra fine 50c to 55c western half-blood 45c; fleece, three-eighths blood, 48@51c; low fleece 40c; fine 51c; common 43¼c; western tub 49@53c; choice do. 54½c; combing Ohio low, 58c; low 57¼c; combing and delaine 55@60c; medium Ohio 60c; unwashed Ohio fine 38@39c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, August 18.—The market continues fairly active for general dry goods. Cotton goods are in brisk demand and steady in price. Print cloths unchanged. Bleached sheeting advanced ¼c. Corset Jeans are more active and steady. Cotton flannels are selling freely. Prints and worsted dress goods are brisk. Woolen and Ottoman reversible shawls are in demand. Woolens are in fair request.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, August 16.—Cattle: receipts 655; market dull and prices nominally unchanged; sales confined to Texan, Cherokee and common heifers and steers; $1.10@3 for light steers; $2.24@3.75 for cows and steers; shipments 3,697. Hogs: receipts 7,240; market fairly active from $4.35 to 4,95 for common to extra; shipments 8,744.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R.—50 brls Loll, Fahnestock H and Co; 2 cars oats, Scott and G; 162 o brls, S F Duncan; 2 brls eggs, 1 keg butter, 3 do lard, H Riddle, Son and Co; 1 brl eggs, J Kestner; 6 sks t. seed, P Dull and Son; 6 brls bungs, Armstrong Bro and Co; 2 66 brls Red Rock, 15 do lard, Shoenberger and Co; 43 pkgs sundz, J S Dilworth; 15 brls spirits, Dillinger and Co; 1 car 1,500 sks oats, A Kuhnstuck and Co; 20 cases tobacco, Arbuckles and Co; 50 brls sizing, F W Gerdis; 1 car flour, Watt L and Co; 1 do do, H F Vosbrink; 1 do barley, W J Meek; 1 do flour, D Wallace; 4 do do, T C Jenkins; 25 cases lard, W B Hays and Co; 35 pkgs crackers, Carothers and Co; 1,000 lb copper, Bingham and Co; 25 brls whisky, Adler R and Co; 10 do do, A G McFrow; 15 do do, Getty and Co; 15 do do, P Bamberger; 10 do do brandy, J Seiffert; 5 do liquor, S H Watson; 14 pkgs fish, J Wilson & Son; 6 do liquor, Kaiser and C; 100 brls flour, W H Rogers; 1 car 1,000 sks oats, Chess, Carothers and Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—6 brls paint, J Mayer; 1 car lumber, Black R D Moore; 20 brls cement, Laing and McK; 20

LATEST NEWS.

RAILWAY HORROR.

A Fearful Slaughter.

ELEVEN PERSONS KILLED.

Thirty-five Wounded.

MANGLED AND SCALDED.

List of the Victims.

CARELESSNESS THE CAUSE.

CHICAGO, August 17.—A terrible accident occurred at half past ten o'clock last night near Lemont, on the Chicago and Alton railroad, by an incoming freight train colliding with the south bound express passenger train, almost entirely wrecking the latter, and killing six persons outright and fearfully injuring some thirty-seven others, many of whom, it is said, will die. The cars caught fire, and numbers of the injured were bured badly, while others were scalded by hot water from the locomotive boiler.

Lemont is about twenty miles south of this city, and the accident was not known here except to railroad officials until between twelve and one o'clock this morning, and then only to parties who happened to ascertain that surgeons had been sent for to go to the wrecked train.

Among those dangerously injured is Hon. J. W. Smith, warden of the Illinois State Penitentiary.

Second Dispatch.

CHICAGO, August 17.—The total number killed and dead of their injuries by the collision on the Chicago and Alton railroad, near Lemont, last night, is up to 3 o'clock this afternoon, eleven, and wounded thirty-five. The followingis a list furnished by the officials of the railroad, and is doubtless correct :

Killed—John Metheler, an engineer belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; the two firemen belonging to the colliding trains, names unknown; Frank Schmidt, assistant fireman; N. Divelbiz, Jr., of Springfield, Ills.; Thomas Morton, porter in Anderson's Hotel, Chicago; R. J. Braces, of the firm of J. V. Farwell & Co., Chicago; two men whose bodies are yet unidentified.

Injured.—Capt. John W. Smith, warden of the Illinois Penitentiary at Joliet, badly scalded, cannot recover; J. F. Fleney, Purchasing Agent for the Penitentiary at Joliet, fatally, will scarcely live till night; Alex. Hazlett, Danks Island, scalded; A. Borden, scalded; John Whalen, of Akron, on his way to Bloomington, back and hands scalded; Henry Small, Akron, Ohio, scalded; J. F. Cunningham, Chicago, leg broken; Jas. O'Neill, engineer of the passenger train, both legs broken; engineer of coal train badly bruised; newsboy on passenger train bruised; Geo. Heath, Chicago, badly, and arms scalded; A. C. Heckman, artist, of Chicago, badly scalded on head and hands, and bruised; Jacob Klazs, fatally; Jacob Cordenant, Osh kosh, Wis., will probably die; Isaac Mills, New York, slightly scalded; Martin Carleton, Bloomington, Illinois, scalded; Albert Adams, Bloomington, scalded; Wm. Richardson, Chicago, scalded; L. A. Hamlin, Dwight, Illinois, slightly scalded; John O. Keefe, Akron, Ohio, James D. Doyle, scalded; John Spears, Chicago, scalded, and M. S. Jahn, Chicago, scalded.

The trains did not catch fire as was reported this morning, and all the passengers killed or injured were in the second class car, which was also used as a smoking car, and with the exception of the fireman and engineer's and train men, the casualties were all caused by steam. None of the regular passenger coaches or sleepers were thrown from the track or in any way injured, and no one in any of them hurt.

Another Account.

The following account of the accident is from statements of the officers of the road :

The regular passenger train from St. Louis left at 9 P. M., and consisted of a baggage car, express, three day coaches, the head one a second class or smoking car, and two sleepers. At 12:20 P. M., when about two miles south of Lemont and twenty-two miles south of this city, at a curve in the road there suddenly appeared a coal train of thirty five cars running at the rate of about twenty miles an hour. The passenger train was running at the rate probably of thirty miles an hour, and neither of the engineers saw the other's engine till it was too late to reverse, a fact accounted for by the curve in the road and partly by a dense fog which prevailed at the time, a fearful force. Being in a curve, however, each engine left the track and passed each other, that attached to the coal train striking the baggage car a few feet from the end and shoving it off the track, breaking the coupling between it and the smoking car, which the engine struck square in the end, and with such force as to throw the forward end in the air, so that the engine ran under it, tearing the floor completely out and hurling the fifty or sixty unfortunates who were in the car in a struggling mass to the lower end, where there was no chance for escape, and now a scene ensued the horrors of which cannot adequately be described. The smoke stack and dome of the engine was knocked off by the collision, and the broken timbers of the cars with the steam generated in the boiler letting loose a dense volume of hot steam, which poured into the car, blinding and scalding the helpless inmates, who, with heartrending shrieks, struggled vainly to extricate themselves. Main time Conductor Russell, of the passenger train, who was unhurt, and a number of passengers from the rear coaches, came forward and endeavored to assist the poor victims. But there was little to do beyond taking from the wreck the dying and the wounded, many of whom were fearfully scalded. Seven died soon after they were taken out, and four have since died.

The point where the accident occurred is near what is known as "The Sag," a low, marshy meadow half way between Lemont and Willow Springs Station, and not a house in the neighborhood. The unhurt passengers, however, took the bedding from the sleepers and ministered as much as was possible under the circumstances to the wounded. Conductor Russell hurried on foot to Lemont and telegraphed to Superintendent McMullen here for surgeons and aid. Mr. McMullen hastily got together half a dozen physicians and a supply of such articles as were necessary, and started about midnight with a special train for the scene of the disaster, arriving there about 1:30 this morning. Everything possible was done for the sufferers, and at six o'clock this morning the train returned to the city, bringing the uninjured coaches of the wrecked train and all the dead and wounded, except the two firemen, who were left at Lemont for burial.

On their arrival here those of the wounded who reside here were taken to their homes, and the others were taken to the hospital, with the exception of Capt. Smith and Mr. Fleney, who were taken to the West Side Briges House. Neither of these gentlemen, it is feared, can recover.

The cause of the accident was the criminal recklessness of the conductor and engineer of the coal train, whose duty it was to wait at Lemont till the passenger train had passed, unless they had received positive orders to proceed. This the orders of the road say was not the case, and that the coal train should have staid at Lemont. The conductor of the coal train is named Bean, and had been running the train for a year, and was considered a first class man. He has been seen since the disaster, and is thought to have escaped and fled, as the last seen of him was in the caboose of his train, which was injured. No blame is attached to the officers of the passenger train, which is said to have been on time, and had the right of the track.

The track has been cleared of the wreck, and trains will run out from here to-night as usual.

Another Collision.

POTTSVILLE, PA., August 16.—A passenger train bound West for Mahony and Ashland, on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, came in collision this afternoon, near Mitzer's switch, wi h a separate train, consisting of an engine and passenger coach, having G. A. Nichols, Vice President of the road, on board. Charles Shelby, mail agent, and the baggage master, both of Pottsville, were injured about the breast and legs, and the engines demolished.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., August 18, 1873.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-Four Hours.

Continued high barometer, northeasterly to southeasterly winds, low temperature, cloudy weather and rain in the Middle Atlantic States; increased pressure, partly cloudy weather and areas of rain in the South Atlantic States; the winds continue light southerly and southwesterly, partly cloudy weather, with light southwesterly to westerly winds in the eastern Gulf States; this condition extending northward to the Ohio valley, with light easterly winds and calms; increased pressure, with variable winds and generally clear weather in New England; partly cloudy and cool weather, with light easterly to southeasterly winds in the lake region.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, continued high, but slowly diminishing, pressure, variable to southeasterly winds, slightly rising temperature and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lakes, thence southwestward to Tennessee, light easterly to southerly winds, rising temperature, with areas of light rain.

For the Middle and Atlantic States, continued high, but slowly falling, barometer, northeasterly to southeasterly winds and rain, followed by clearing weather and rising temperature on Monday.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, rising barometer, southeasterly to westerly winds, with generally clear weather, except on the immediate coast, where occasional rain areas are probable.

For the upper lake region and the Northwest, southeasterly to southwesterly winds, low barometer, with partly cloudy, warmer weather, possibly local rains.

—George Cusener, James Manning and Patrick Costello, working on the High Street Baptist church in Lynn, Mass., on Saturday, were, with six hundred pounds of brick, precipitated a distance of seventy-eight feet by the breaking of an overloaded scaffold. Cusener was fatally and the others seriously injured.

HOME NEWS.

Recovering.

Mrs. Yerx, whom the evening papers insist in calling "Yericks," is recovering. Fell has been discharged on his own recognizance, no infor mation having been made against him.

Euro pean Steamship Arrivals Saturday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the N. G. Lloyd line steamer Main, at New York; Cunard line steamer Abyssinia, at New York; Cunard line steamer Java, at Queenstown; N. G. Lloyd line steamer Ohio, at Southampton.

A Free Fight.

Early on Sunday morning a party of some twenty men got into a fight in Otterman's saloon, on Ohio street, Allegheny. During the melee, knives, pistols and other weapons were drawn, and "unshed" heads were the consequence. The proprietor tried to quell the disturbance, but he was unequal to the task. A squad of six policemen, with their little clubs, succeeded in "cleaning out" the place. No arrests were made.

Retaliation.

On Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, in Fred. Richter's saloon, on East street, Allegheny, a white man named Snair and a colored man named Hoss had a fight. During the fracas the negro took a beer glass and struck the white man over the head with it, injuring him quite severely. The friends of Snair then turned about and administered a thorough body-beating to Hess, and now he is hes-itating about prosecuting the parties who en-snair-ed him into the punishment.

Died From His Injuries.

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on Jacob Rupp, a boy aged eight years, a resident of Sarah street, Twenty-fifth ward. The boy was run over on Wednesday last in trying to board a wagon on Twenty-first near Carson street (South Side) when he slipped and fell backwards, the hind wheels of the wagon passing over his legs, crushing them so they had to be amputated. The wagon was loaded with Nicholson pavement blocks for Jane street. Yesterday morning he died of his injuries. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Habeas Corpus.

An application for a writ of habeas corpus was filed on Saturday last in the District Court, Judge Kirkpatrick on the bench, by Major W. C. Moreland on behalf of John Vandevender against Laura Vandivender and Jane Hendrickson. The application set forth that Jesse Vandivender, an infant three year old, and a child of complainant, is unlawfully restrained of its liberty by the aforesaid respondents. The father desires to obtain possession of the child, and in order to ascertain the facts the Court granted the writ, directing the production of the body of the child before the Court, on Saturday morning next at ten o'clock.

Suspension of Railroad Employes.

The Altoona *Radical* says that on Friday and Saturday last about three hundred employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in that city were suspended. A suspension of ten per cent. of the employes on the road seems to have been ordered, and, we understand, has taken effect at Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Renova, and other places. It is not publicly known whether the suspension is permanent or temporary, but we are inclined to think it is only temporary. Among those suspended here we observe a number of the oldest employes and some of the best workmen, which goes to confirm our opinion the suspension is only to reduce the expenses for the time being.

How a Burglar Didn't Come to Pittsburgh.

On Thursday night a burglar attempted to make an entrance into the grocery store of Mr. Richardson, at Swissvale, by one of the front windows. A clerk sleeping in the store captured the intruder, and brought him to Mr. Richardson's house, where he sat up with him for some time, expecting to bring him to the city on the next morning's train. Now, as the night was long, Mr. R. told his clerk to return to his quarters, and he would watch the captive till morning dawneth. Alas, for tired human nature. While Mr. R. was relating a burglar, his mind wandered into the realms of fancy and he was overcome by sleep. During this interesting period the would-be burglar left for parts unknown. Burglar catching in Swissvale is since considered not a genuine success.

Damages Claimed.

On Saturday, in the District Court, Mrs. Martha Young entered a suit for damages against Giles A. Foulke and John Moore, for causing the death of her minor son, Harry Young. It will be recollected that on Sunday, June 29, the defendants, Foulke and Moore, were amusing themselves rolling stones and stumps down the hillside on Butcher's Run, Allegheny, and that the little boy Young was crushed to death under one of the stumps while rolling to the bottom of the ravine, and over which also a boy named Daniels tried to escape. Foulke is a middle aged man, while Moore is a mere youth. The Court fixed the bail in the sum of $3,000 in each case, and the Prothonotary was directed to issue capiases for the arrest of the defendants. Major A. M. Brown is attorney for plaintiff.

Will Probated.

On Saturday the will of the late John J. Travell, of Sewickley, was admitted to probate in the office of the County Register. The expenses being paid, he directs that in case his estates and investments in the Lawrence Nurseries, of New Castle, reach in balance the sum of thirteen thousand dollars, that fifteen hundred dollars be paid to his married sister, Eliza A. Glenn, one thousand dollars to his sister Frances A. Travell, and five hundred dollars to his brother Joseph S. Travell. After directing that certain sums be paid out in settlement of the charges made against the estate by his father he bequeaths to his wife, subject to the above bequests and remissions, all his estate and possessions. He directs his wife to present to his half-brother, Francis Charles Travell, some suitable present as a keepsake, not to exceed one hundred dollars. John Porterfield and George H. Stevenson are appointed executors.

Additional Coal Shipments.

The following tugs have left the city with tows in charge since our report of Saturday morning:

FOR LOUISVILLE.

Grand Lake No. 1, 6 boats	126,000
Rose Lodge, 5 barges	84,000
Veteran Lodge No. 2, 8 barges	85,000
Coal Valley, 1 barge 4 boats	90,000
	402,000

FOR CINCINNATI.

Coal City, 14 barges, 1 fuel boat	150,000
Bengal Tiger, 10 barges	100,000
Charles McDonald, 10 barges	100,000
	350,000

The total amount of coal that went down on this rise for Louisville and Cincinnati is 3,808,000 bushels.

Oily Items.

THE eight large wells recently struck on the Starr and Troutman farms are astonishing every one by their producing capacity. Seven other wells in that vicinity are doing from 500 to 1,300 barrels per day. Their names are as follows: The Boyer well, 700 barrels; the two Satterfield & Taylor wells, 600 barrels each; the Percy & Brock well, 600 barrels; the Thompson & Harper well, 950 barrels. The Deary well, struck last Saturday, is doing 1,300 barrels. The last of the eight is the Captain Gracie well, struck last week, doing about 700 barrels. There are several four hundred barrel wells going down in this vicinity, within a radius of about a quarter to a half a mile, which will be finished within the next ten days.

The oil market at Titusville on Friday, says the *Courier*, showed more strength than upon the day previous. Oil at $1.20 a barrel is so near nothing, that it will not be strange if there should be a considerable advance, without the ability of any one to tell the reason why. Perhaps the cause of yesterday's advance might be found in the fact that during the day no one thousand barrel well was reported to be struck.

"Hard Times Are Coming."

The Titusville *Courier* thinks hard times are coming, and draws rather a gloomy picture of the future. It says: "The general depression in all kinds of business which has followed the decline in our staple production will lead to one good result, and that is the adoption of the cash system for all business transactions. The Sheriff will be busier for the next six months than he has in the past. Many of the producers at work so industriously in the Butler oil district are rolling for the benefit of the Sheriff of that county. There is no disguising the fact—no use of trying to shrink from it—hard times are upon us. The summer season is drawing to a close, the Autumn will wear wearily away, and in a few short months we shall find ourselves in the midst of an unprecedented hard Winter. The laboring people, with the present cost of living, have not been able to save anything, or to make any provision for the future. Among this class there will be much suffering. To be sure, the oil region is not alone in this general depression of business. The whole country is afflicted in the same way, but people in other sections do not feel it as we do, for we have, in this corner of Pennsylvania, enjoyed a long period of comparative prosperity, and we must now prepare ourselves for the worst. Let every person practice the strictest economy." What a doleful photograph.

Sporting Items.

A boat race came off at Kittanning on Saturday afternoon between a crew of the Pittsburgh Barge Club of this place, and the Kittanning crew. The distance was a mile and a half and the race was won by the former crew in seven and a half minutes, the latter club broke an oar before the contest was finished. The Pittsburgh crew consisted of Long, stroke, Johnson, No. 2, Hutchison, No. 3 and Preston, bow.

Frank Denmarsh, of the Sheridan boat club, has challenged McRoberts, of the Soho, or Ed. Phillips, of the Max Moorhead crews, to row him a three mile single scull race on the upper Monongahela course for a purse of $200, or more. The parties are desired to meet at Chris. Fields to-morrow evening to arrange preliminaries.

The Enterprise [illegible] morning for Uniontown, to play the White Stockings of that place to-day for the championship of Western Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia Club has entered into a contract to play a game of ball with the Iron City Club of this city on the day after their game here with the Enterprise. If it should rain on the first day the game will be postponed until the next day.

Teddy Law, who is not content with the result of his struggle last week with Tunny, has authorized a challenge to any one who may see fit to accept, to wrestlein the Lancashire style, catch as catch can, for one hundred and thirty pounds. Stakes to be ten [illegible] same as in the Law-Tunney match, $500 a side, or more, if his opponent so desires.

VITAL CONTACT—THE STORY OF A TOUCH.

A Sermon by Rev. R. W. Pearson, D. D., Pastor of the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church.

The Rev. Dr. Pearson, the new pastor of the Fourth avenue Baptist Church, has been indisposed for some time past and only preached in the morning yesterday. The congregation filled the house and were addressed with great eloquence on the question of Christ to his Disciples concerning the cured woman—"Who touched me?" Luke viii, 41. The reverend gentleman said it is the teaching of exact science that no two particles of matter absolutely touch. The dust that lies thick with the layers of centuries over ruined cities; the waters that whirl in the foaming rapids of Niagara, each and all fail to bring the atoms to a touch. Yet in every day speech, and with essential truthfulness, we speak of such close contact. Sometimes in the language of indifference—"only a touch" at others with the pathos of passion. "Offer the sound of a voice that is still, O for the touch of a vanished hand." The laws that relate to the vast and sublime attach themselves to the minute, and obscure with equal force

"The very law that moulds a tear,
And bids it trickle from its source,
That law preserves the earth a sphere
And guides the planets in their course."

In this narrative, whose characters are biographies, for the world's study, and whose principles are as universal in application as they are obligatory in their nature, we have the history of a sufferers touch, its antecedent and its consequences, told with threefold emphasis. It is eternized on the scroll of inspiration as an abiding and impressive symbol of immortal doctrine. It was a touch marked by human extremity and proved God's opportunity. Disease, as the shadow of death, had become a guest of dread familiarity. Just when poverty allied itself as a friend in labor to the spectre of death; just when hopes far off lamp seemed extinguished, and kindly death was ready to be hailed as a boon that cut loose from the tangled skein of life, tidings of Jesus and his approach wrought a revolution in effort and in hope. This is ever the condition of accepting salvation, at least with the mature and the adult. The story of George Whitefield at Oxford, illustrates in conspicuous letters what is common experience. Human nature would ever weave its own cover of fig-leaves. The acceptance of Christ is a matter of felt necessity or we keep him forever without the door. The things that prevent us getting on in the world if they but prove stepping stones up in the world to Christ we will be grateful for. Mysteries we will realize are but problems waiting fuller light for solution. This was the touch of enlightened discernment, nor can accurate time the dawn of a principle in the soul. There are many avenues to a man's mind. Forbidden, because of her infirmity, to mingle freely in the sources of information, there had yet arisen an image of Jesus as the Healer, upon her mind. The transparent liquid when ready to crystallize, will fall into pre ordained lines of regularity and beauty and ripest science can but say "It is made to do so." So souls are divinely fitted for Christ. "My sheep hear my voice." When the Master exclaims "Mary!" the responsive soul instantly cries "Rabboni!" Let us encourage the faintest spark. On our knees fan it into a flame. Bright and blessed is the ground of a spiritual laborer's assurance; "He will perfect that which he hath begun."

The touch was one of imperfect knowledge, and it may have been one of partial superstition, but it was one of venturing faith. It was in God's sight, with whom there is cognizance of purposes, the touch of a soul. Hark, there is the hum of unwonted life; the stir of busy feet, and Jesus stands revealed in the midst of a throng of multitude. In an instant, through her worn fingers, the soul is made to articulate its piteous cry. Faith is vindicated. The coveted boon is attained. She is instantly cured. So with the soul. Then comes the question of duty. No matter under what skin, beneath what sky, nor covered with what defilement—faith working by love to Jesus secures instant, irreversible and everlasting pardon. The dead lives. Habits may take years to undo, but now going down in its piteous cry. Faith is vindicated. The coveted boon is attained. She is instantly cured. So with the soul. No matter under what skin, beneath what sky, nor covered with what defilement—faith working by love to Jesus secures instant, irreversible and everlasting pardon. The dead lives. Habits may take years to undo, but now going down in its filth after the trial; second, to poison her and the whole family; the plan finally decided upon was to blow up the dwelling and every person in it. To aid him in carrying out this fiendish idea he secured the three men whose names are mentioned above, promising to reward them liberally. Last Wednesday night was the time fixed for the enactment of the tragedy. A keg containing a quantity of powder was to be obtained and placed under the house, which stands about two feet above ground, and is supported by stone pillars. The outside woodwork of the building, was to be thoroughly saturated with kerosene. If the explosion did not kill all the inmates, those who escaped were to be shot down as they left the house. The plot would no doubt have been executed, as every preparation had been made, but for the evidence of earth felt from the lips of the Christ: "Where art thou?" The same august lips now demand—"Who touched me?" The two epitomize the Fall and the Redemption—sliding from God and seeking for refuge; covered in the shame of sin seen enwrapped in sudden and endless night, but not "what one of these little ones" should be ignored or lost.

The trial was had after a Socratic fashion. He would arrest and fix attention. The question then and there, here and now, summons universal attention to the consequences of this woman's touch and to Divine requirements concerning the subjects of living mercy. Conclusion! We may throng the sanctuary and not approach its Lord; we may press hotly upon the very breath of Jesus and not touch Him. "Stifling down," said Mabel Mc Clain, "there, I see crucified Him. Geographically, how near to men! Spiritually, how very far from Him who, dying, spreads His arms to clasp the world!" He closed with an earnest and impressive appeal to open, frank and full confession of the Saviour. Then and only then would the sweet aroma of Christ's words—"Go in peace"—diffuse their blessing. "Who touched me?" Lord, by faith I touch the hem now. Clasp thou me in deathless love, and when I awake in thine embrace, I shall assuredly be satisfied with thy likeness.

A DIABOLICAL PLOT.

First to Kidnap, Second to Poison, and Third to Blow Up—Plan to Obtain Revenge and Stop a Trial.—One of the Gang Turns Informer—Arrest of the Parties.

Four men named Wm. Dobbs, Thomas Winfield, James Lightfoot and —— Welty were recently discovered to be the authors of a diabolical plot to blow up a residence and a family at Mansfield, Ohio. Dobbs, the principal, is a very wealthy man, and lives about eight miles from Mansfield. About a year ago a little girl about fourteen years old, a niece of Dobbs' and a daughter of John Bernard, went to live with the former as a domestic. One day during the absence of the family her uncle destroyed her virtue. She went home and told her parents. Mr. Bernard instituted a suit against Dobbs, and the jury awarded him damages in the sum of four thousand dollars. They got them by night suit, laying her damages at twenty thousand dollars. Dobbs laid a number of plans to prevent the trial of this second suit. In the first place he proposed to kidnap the girl and smother her in a bag on her way to attend the trial; second, to poison her and the whole family; the plan finally decided upon was to blow up the dwelling and every person in it. To aid him in carrying out this fiendish idea he secured the three men whose names are mentioned above, promising to reward them liberally. Last Wednesday night was the time fixed for the enactment of the tragedy. A keg containing a quantity of powder was to be obtained and placed under the house, which stands about two feet above ground, and is supported by stone pillars. The outside woodwork of the building, was to be thoroughly saturated with kerosene. If the explosion did not kill all the inmates, those who escaped were to be shot down as they left the house. The plot would no doubt have been executed, as every preparation had been made, but for the evidence of Winfield exposed the whole affair. He quarreled with Dobbs as to the amount of money that he was to receive. He had already been paid twenty-five dollars, and wanted fifty more, which Dobbs refused to give him until after the completion of the job. This arrangement not being satisfactory, he told Mayor Netsaher and Marshal Lemon all about it. By the advice of the magistrates, Winfield continued to act with his confederates, and they met on Saturday night to set for the execution of the affair. At nine o'clock that evening Lightfoot was arrested with the powder and fuse in his possession, and Dobbs escaping was taken into custody the next morning, being found at his farm. The two men had a hearing, and Dobbs was required to give bail in the sum of only five hundred dollars for his appearance at Court, while Lightfoot was held in but four hundred. Welty and Winfield are still allowed to remain at liberty. The affair created great excitement in Mansfield, and there was some talk of lynching the men. Lynch law should never be encouraged, but the expression uttered would form sufficient foundation for the belief that a great many people in the region of Mansfield would like to see Dobbs have a fair trial at pulling hemp.

THE SUNDAY RUNAWAY.

Two Young Men Thrown from a Buggy—One of Them Probably Fatally Injured.

Last evening about seven o'clock, as two young men rather under the influence of liquor were driving along Federal street, Allegheny, their horse became frightened near Hemlock street and ran away. The horse had ran but a short distance when he collided with a buggy with an empty wagon, and both parties were thrown out. One of the young men was thrown flat on his back on the pavement, and the other struck on his head against the curbing, rendering him insensible. The latter was picked up and carried into Dr. Cole's office where he was resuscitated and his injuries dressed. It was found upon examination, that he was very badly injured internally, and that one of his legs was badly hurt, while his head and body were severely cut and bruised. The other young man was also badly bruised and cut. He was also properly attended to. They were afterwards removed to their homes in Pittsburgh. There are grave doubts of the recovery of one of the young men as his injuries are of a very serious nature. They would not give their names as they were afraid of getting them in the papers.

To Catch Dame Fortune's

Golden smiles
Take the
1 o'clock
train, train, train,
from Allegheny
for Glendale,
to-day, to-day, to-day,
and attend the
extensive sale
of dwellings.
Ground for lots 40 from 2 to 5 acre pieces, and lit large lots.
The executors want to make this a grand clearing out sale.
Terms will suit every one.
Big is time for train.
JAS. W. DRAPE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial is warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Sick Stomach, and Cholera.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.
[Before Judge Stowe.]

On motion of defendant's attorneys, Messrs. Gill & Hay, in the case of David Chambers & Co. vs. H. M. Lee, owner, or reputed owner, and McCain & Forrester, contractors, a rule was granted on plaintiffs to show cause why the judgment in the case should not be opened and the defendants let into a defence.

In the case of O'Brien vs. Barr, on motion of attorney for defendant in error, a rule was granted on plaintiff to show cause why the *certiorari* in the case should not be quashed. The rule is made returnable August 23.

The School Directors of Morse sub-school district presented a petition setting forth the fact that the Humboldt sub-district had been divided by the Central Board of Education into two sub-districts, one of which was the Morse, and asking the appointment of three Commissioners to value and appraise all the school property of the old district so divided, and to ascertain the liabilities of said district existing at the end of the year in which the division was made. The petition was granted, and Messrs. C. H. Love, John Wilson and Samuel Griffin were appointed Commissioners.

Preliminary orders were granted for charters incorporating the Nineteenth Ward Building and Loan Association, the Sixth Ward Building and Loan Association of Allegheny City, and the South Side Cemetery.

The report of the Commissioner appointed to inquire into the alleged lunacy of Jacob Snyder, Jr., being submitted to the Court, the following order was issued.

It appearing to the Court, from the Commission appointed under the Sixth Section of the Act of Assembly approved April 20th, 1869, that Jacob Snyder is insane, that the welfare of himself and others requires his restraint, and that it is a suitable case for confinement, the Sheriff under and direct that the said Jacob Snyder, Sr., be apprehended and confined for treatment in the insane department of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital at Dixmont.

John Vandivender presented a petition asking a decree divorcing him from his wife, Laura Vandivender. The libellant alleged that the respondent for a considerable time has been guilty of adulterous practices, and has used such violent and indecent language towards him as to render his condition intolerable and life burdensome. She has frequently expressed the wish, as is alleged, that the libellant might be killed while in the discharge of his duty as a railroad conductor. She has twice maliciously deserted him, on one occasion absenting herself for the period of five months, when she would attend places of amusement and behave indecently. A subpœna was awarded, and made returnable on the first Monday of December next.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

[Before Judge McCandless.]

In the matter of R. H. Atkinson, bankrupt, of Luzerne county, a petition was presented asking for the discharge and liquidation of certain alleged liens. The liens were referr d to Register Williams for examination and report.

In the case of Duncan Keith, of Armstrong county, it was ordered that the acceptance of the trust of assignee, by Malcom Shaw, be filed of record in the matter, *nunc pro tunc*, as of May 19th, 1873.

In the case of the United States vs. Paden Robertson, of Armstrong county, Washington county, charged with retailing liquor without payment of the U. S. special tax, a hearing took place before U. S. Commissioner McCandless on Saturday morning, which resulted in the commitment of the accused in default of $1,000 bail for trial.

Levi Berger, of Montour county, on petition of John Stonaker & Co., was adjudged a bankrupt, and the matter referred to Register Smith, of Tioga.

In the matter of W. G. Johnston, trustee, vs. G. S. Bates, an order was issued for the examination of Bates and other witnesses before Register Shafer, who had been appointed to take testimony on the rule to show cause why the injunction granted should not be dissolved as to Thomas Mellon.

On petition of James McNeil, of this city, William Griffith, of Armstrong county, was adjudged a bankrupt, and the matter referred to Register Shaffer.

The assignee of I. H. Baird, bankrupt, of this city, was authorized to sell certain real estate owned by the debtor.

Register Harper's report on the objections filed to the discharge of Sarah M. Nichols, of this county, bankrupt, was presented and confirmed nisi.

An order was made directing the clerk to pay to Register Willard, of Scranton, the balance of fees due him in thirty-five bankruptcy cases, which have been disposed of in Court.

W. C. Burnell et al. and P. Miller et al., creditors, filed a petition for the ascertainment and liquidation of alleged liens in the hands of the assignee, which was referred to Register Willard for examination and to report.

The injunction having been filed by Joseph P. McElravy against John Mawhinney, in regard to the possession of certain lots in the Sixth ward, to-day was fixed as the time for a hearing.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

[Before Judge McCandless.]

In this Court, on application of E. A. L. Roberts, injunctions were granted against the following named persons, restraining them from infringing upon the patents owned by Col. Robinson, E. C. Varner, R. C. Bell, Thos. Bailey, Matthew Speisman, Wm. Thompson, Wm. Doyle, Denton G. Slevington, Wm. Forsman, Nelson Root, Robert M. Swister, Jeremiah Marshall, Jr., Jacob Jordan, et al., Geo. G. Young, Michael Lowenwith, Wm. McNeil, J. H. Miller, James Morris, Col. Nelson, James Pustill, *et al.*, D. F. Tubbs, D. W. Amis, James Hart, Wm. Doyle, *et al.*, John C. Agnes, James Wilkins, Charles Fowler, Wm. Richardson, John B. Burton, John Hinsman, John Banks, *et al.* A number of other cases were withdrawn for the present, and several were continued until September 1st.

DETERMINED TO DIE.

A Married Woman Commits Suicide.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of Catharine Gleason, a native of Ireland, aged forty-five years, a resident of Jones avenue, Twelfth ward, opposite the Outer Depot. It appears that the woman, whose husband is in the employ of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, was in the habit of going out to days' washing. On Monday last she went out to work at Mr. Robert Hazels, and on her return to the house was robbed of some $20 in money and some clothing. Since that time she has been nearly crazy. She was very fond of ale, and during the week drank pretty freely. On Saturday morning her husband handed her forty dollars. This she deliberately threw on the floor, and commenced to break the furniture. He got her quieted and she went down town and drank several glasses of ale. She returned a short time after. In the evening while her daughter was getting supper, she was very boisterous, and seized a can of carbon oil, which she threatened to swallow. They compelled her to desist from her purpose, when she poured the contents of the can into a skillet of beefsteak that was cooking on the stove, after this, she seized the skillet, threw it on the floor, and broke it. The family got her quieted again and put her to bed. About two hours after she arose, and told her daughter to go into the bed room, when he found his mother hanging by the neck quite dead. She had taken her apron off and tied it around her neck, and when found her feet were resting on her knees, which nearly touched the floor. It was stated that the deceased only drank ale occasionally, and whenever she got under its influence she threatened to commit suicide. The jury rendered a verdict of death from suicide, while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity. She leaves a husband and two children.

FOOT-PADS AT WORK.

They Make an Immense Haul in Allegheny.

About half past one o'clock yesterday morning as George Gordon was returning to his home on James street, Allegheny, he was accosted suddenly by three men, who had jumped from behind a fence near his residence. They knocked him down and proceeded to go "through" him, when he said if they would desist, he would give them his money that he might live. He delivered over his wealth—thirty-five cents—to the free-booters, who were so elated over the immense haul that, after the completion of the job. This arrangement not being satisfactory, he told Mayor Netsaher and Marshal Lemon all about it. By the advice of the magistrates, Winfield continued to act with his confederates, and they met on Saturday night to set for the execution of the affair. At nine o'clock that evening Lightfoot was arrested with the powder and fuse in his possession, and Dobbs escaping was taken into custody the next morning, being found at his farm. The two men had a hearing, and Dobbs was required to give bail in the sum of only five hundred dollars for his appearance at Court, while Lightfoot was held in but four hundred. Welty and Winfield are still allowed to remain at liberty. The affair created great excitement in Mansfield, and there was some talk of lynching the men. Lynch law should never be encouraged, but the expression uttered would form sufficient foundation for the belief that a great many people in the region of Mansfield would like to see Dobbs have a fair trial at pulling hemp.

Glendale, Glendale.

The great sale of
valuable property on the
Mueller estate, at Glendale,
takes place to-day at 2 o'clock,
consisting of 1 fine large
frame dwelling, in good order,
and 3 small dwellings
with 3, 4 and 5 acres of ground.
10 lots 40x170 feet, and 6 lots 40x300 feet.
Take train from Allegheny
at 1 o'clock.
JAS. W. DRAPE & CO.,
Auctioneers,
47½ Federal street, Allegheny.

[OFFICIAL.]

To the Community.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
MUNICIPAL HALL,
PITTSBURGH, August 6, 1873.

Proprietors Pittsburgh Tar Chemical Works:

GENTLEMEN.—Your note of July 30th, asking for an opinion as to the merits of your "Carbolate Powder," as a disinfectant, has been received.

I am directed to inform you, in reply, that having tested your "Carbolate Powder," the Board of Health can cordially recommend it to the public as a cheap and effective deodorant and disinfectant. Very truly yours,

CROMY GRAY, Health Officer.

It is hardly necessary to add anything to the above. The fact that the Board of Health recommends for general use the Carbolate Powder will convince all of our readers that it is in every respect fully what it is claimed to be. It should be in every house, and freely and plentifully sprinkled wherever a disagreeable odor can be detected. In view of the probability of the approach of cholera every precaution should be taken to ward it off, and nothing can be more effective for that purpose than the Carbolate Powder recommended above.

A Noble Enterprise.

What a wonderful success has been produced by the Gift Concerts of the Public Library of Kentucky. Since their last drawing on the 8th of July they have paid out to their ticket holders half a million of dollars without defalcation or discount in any instance, and now they propose in December to give away one million and a half of money. Their past history proves that this will certainly be done, and who can refuse to take a small risk in so magnificent a gain. Then every ticket-buyer knows that if he is not individually lucky, at least half of his adventure goes to the benefit of the magnificent library, which is as much his own as it is that of every other citizen of the United States. (See advertisement.)

Take Care of the Children.

Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial is highly recommended for children teething. It is a pleasant, mild neutralizing Cordial, and free from every possible objection. It should be in every house where there are children.

BREVITIES.

....The Duquesne Greys will arrive in the city about six o'clock this evening.

....The board walk leading to Mt. Washington is said to be in first-class leg breaking condition.

....Some thief entered Mrs. Maunor's residence, on Asylum alley, Allegheny, on Saturday night, and stole a pet canary bird and cage and two dollars in money.

....A boy named McMullin, aged twelve years, residing on Pine street, Eighth ward, Allegheny, fell from the porch in the rear of his home yesterday and fractured his arm.

....Farmer Lytle, of Washington county, was in the city on Saturday in search of the thief who stole a horse and buggy from him on Friday. The trail was followed to Temperanceville, and lost there.

....The wooden pavement that is to be laid on Second avenue will cost $3.60 per square yard, and the grading seventy cents per cubic yard. To have put down Youghiogheny stone would have cost $2.70 per square yard.

....On Saturday afternoon while an Adam's Express Company's driver left his horse on Penn avenue, that animal suddenly started off on a run. Near Eleventh street it knocked a man down, but did not seriously injure him.

....A child in the Twelfth ward is starving to death. Some time ago it swallowed a small draught of lye, and since that time its caustic effects have caused the passage to its stomach to close, till now it can take nothing into its stomach.

....Thomas Somers, an employe in the glass works of Bakewell, Pears & Co., on the South Side, was seriously injured on Saturday by falling with an armful of glassware, and running a piece of glass into his left arm, which was cut quite badly.

....Eighty feet of the roof of Everson & Pre